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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH MEETING, 1899.

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 9th instant, at three o'clock, P. M., in the Dowse Library in the Society's new building on Boylston Street at the corner of the Fenway; the President, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., in the chair. This was the first meeting in the new building, the whole of which was not ready for occupancy; and there was an unusually large attendance of members.

The record of the February meeting was read and approved; and the Librarian communicated the list of donors to the Library.

Mr. John Noble, of Boston, was elected a Resident Member.

The Hon. George F. Hoar was appointed to write the memoir of his brother, the late Hon. Ebenezer R. Hoar, in place of the late Clement Hugh Hill, to whom the duty had been previously assigned.

The President then announced the appointment of the following committees: Messrs. Charles R. Codman, Arthur Lord, and A. Lawrence Lowell, to nominate officers to be voted for at the Annual Meeting; Messrs. James M. Bugbee and George B. Chase, to audit the Treasurer's accounts; Messrs. Thornton K. Lothrop, Edward G. Porter, and Archibald C. Coolidge, to make arrangements for the Annual Meeting.

The senior member of the Society, Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, having been called on by the President, spoke in substance as follows:—

Within the easy memory of some of those now in this room the site of the building which we occupy to-day for the first time, was covered with water, ebbing and flowing with the regularity of the tides. This particular spot came, within the limits of the city of Roxbury, not far from the boundary of the town of Brookline. At high tide the region was flooded, and formed a large sheet of water, with an occasional island jutting above the surface; and a few hours later the tract was bare, and nothing was to be seen but large marshes and muddy flats with their irregular outlines, while Stony Brook was running its modest course to the Charles.

There are those now present who remember the day when the youthful sportsmen of Boston and adjacent towns, at certain seasons of the year, fished over the sheet of water, or shot small game along the shores, according as the tide was high or low; and in winter the boys skated on the frozen surface. To some of the younger members of the Society, it may seem incredible that this neighborhood, covered with such solid superstructures as it now is, should have been so lately reclaimed from the encroachments of the sea.

In the year 1818 the Mill Dam was begun, which connected the towns of Boston and Brookline, and was open to travel on July 2, 1821, having cost nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. This roadway was about a mile and a half in length and seventy feet in width, and enclosed six or seven hundred acres of the Roxbury basin. It formed a continuation of Beacon Street, which then ended at Charles Street. In its day the project was considered a great undertaking, and for a time was fairly successful. With the Charles River on one side and the Back Bay on the other, this avenue made a fashionable driveway for pleasure-seekers, and by shortening the distance to Brookline and other towns to the westward, it proved to be a great convenience to the general public. The work was carried on by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, which looked to the tolls for their main profits. This is now one of the few stock corporations of that period still surviving. The first toll-house stood on the southerly side of Beacon Street near the present Arlington Street.

By means of flood and ebb gates a large amount of water was stored in the basin, which could be utilized for furnishing hydraulic power, and the force thus gained was used in run-

ning a grist-mill, which stood on the south side of the avenue. From this fact originated the popular name of Mill Dam which the structure acquired, rather than the more formal one of Western Avenue that had previously been given to it.

In the spring of 1825 Parker Street was laid out from Roxbury to the Mill Dam. It extended north over the marshes, and soon became an important thoroughfare. That part of the street running north from Tremont Street toward the flats and ending there, was in use at a very early period in the history of Roxbury. Along the northern end, on each side at intervals, there were certain parcels of land covering a few acres, which originally were either natural islands or had been filled in with rubbish; and such tracts were utilized for various purposes. Within forty years one of these islands was used as a cow pasture.

The northern end of Parker Street, perhaps for a distance of half a mile, was known as the Cross Dam. This section was built very much in the same way as the Mill Dam was, the sides being walled up with granite blocks, and the intervening space filled in with earth, rubbish, etc. The end abutted upon Beacon Street, between what is now Hereford Street and Massachusetts Avenue. As the need of this part of the street was superseded, that portion lying between Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue was discontinued by the city authorities on December 5, 1879, and soon afterward, on November 8, 1880, the portion between Commonwealth Avenue and Boylston Street was also discontinued. This section of Parker Street crossed Commonwealth Avenue near the junction of Massachusetts Avenue. Only a year ago, on March 1, 1898, the name of that part lying between Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue was changed to Hemenway Street; and at the present time Parker Street lies wholly on the other side of Huntington Avenue.

The gravel used in filling the larger part of the Back Bay was brought by rail from the town of Needham, and by means of temporary tracks was dumped where it was most needed. In connection with the subject it may be proper to note a fact of some philological interest in the evolution of our local expressions. A large section of the city, now covering many hundred acres, and including the most expensive residences and finest hotels and apartment houses within its limits, is

known as the Back Bay. No one of the younger generation ever associates this term with a body of water, any more than we of the older generation think of the three hills of Boston when we use the word Tremont, so frequently heard in our daily conversation.

I have been thus explicit and particular in describing the Mill Dam and Parker Street, as they were formerly such prominent features on the face of the landscape. There is no one here to-day who remembers the laying out of either of these thoroughfares, and soon there will be no one at our meetings who can remember the changes now described.

It was unanimously

Voted, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, for their courtesy in allowing the use of their hall for the meetings of this Society for the last two years, while the present building was in process of construction.

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary forward a copy of this vote to the American Academy.

Mr. JOHN T. HASSAM then communicated by title, with a few explanatory remarks, the following paper:—

The Bahama Islands: Notes on an Early Attempt at Colonization.

An original letter of attorney from John Bolles to Joseph Bolles, dated August 15, 1654, is in the possession of William N. Manning, of Rockport, Massachusetts, a descendant of Joseph Bolles.

It is on parchment, and is still in a good state of preservation, although the seal which was once appendant has been lost, and the names of two of the witnesses have become so much worn and faded as to be not easily decipherable.

This instrument, now for the first time printed, is as follows:—

To all Christian people to whom theise p'sents shall come I John Bolles Esq^r: Clerke of the Co^monwealth of England in the High Court of Chancerie send Greetinge in our Lord God Everlasting. Whereas by a late Act of Parliam^t made at Westm^r: in the yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred and fiftie intituled An Act for in-

couragement of Adventurers to some newly discovered Islands giuinge the Persons herein named Propertie therein ; It was enacted by the said Parliam^t and Authoritie of the same That William Saile, Cornelius Holland John Hutchinson George Hutchinson, Gregory Clement, Nathaniell Rich, Thomas Westrowe Thomas Jopson John Bolles John Humphry Nicholas Bond, Peeter Chamberlaine, Owen Rowe, John Rushworth, Robert Haughton John Sparrowe, Gualter Frost, Nicholas West, Thomas Smith Robert Norwood, William Rowe, John Blackwell junior, Arthur Squib, Samuel Spurstow, John Elliston, Azariah Husbands theire Heires Successo^{rs} and Assignes should be from thenceforth deemed and adjudged the true and lawfull Proprietors of all those Islands lying betwene the degrees of twenty fower and twentie nyne Northlatitude from the Equinoctiall and in longitude from Florida to the Su^mer Islands whereof discovery hath bin made at the Charge of the aforesaid Persons And that the said Persons theire Heires and Assignes should haue hold possesse and enjoye the said Islands forever as in and by the said Act more fully and at large it doth and may appeare Now knowe yee That I the said John Bolles for and in consideration of the naturall loue & affection which I doe beare unto my wellbeloued Bro^r: Joseph Bolles Gent: and for & in regard of the speciall trust and confidence which I haue and doe in him repose And for diuers other good causes and considerations me hereunto espetially moving, haue made ordeined constituted & in my place & stead putt and authorized, and by these p^rsents doe make ordaine constitute and in my place & stead put & authorize my said Brother Joseph Bolles my true sufficient & lawfull deputie and Attorney in my absence for me and in my Name and to the use of me the said John Bolles my Heires and Assignes to enter into hold occupie possesse and enjoye All that part and portion of Land Soyle ground plantation & plantations in all & every y^e said Islands w^{ch} to me the said John Bolles belongeth by vertue and force of the said Act of Parliam^t allotted or to be allotted to me my Heirs Successo^{rs} and Assignes And also all the estate Right Tytle priuiledges, liberties properties interests jurisdictions Powers and Authorities therby to me granted Or in me the said John Bolles my Heires and Assignes Vested granted or settled by the said Act or any Orders Articles or agreements touching the p^rmisses or any part or parcell thereof. And the said lands soyle ground plantation & plantations for me and on my behalfe to Viewe survey apportion bargain lett, sell, lease or grant to such pson & psons & for such estate or terme of yeares or life or liues & for such Sum^e or sum^s of money weares, goods or merchandize therupon growing or therefore accruing as to my said Attorney Joseph Bolles shall be thought meet and requisite to the uttermost & best co^mmodity & proffit of mee the said John

Bolles And the deed and deeds of such said Grant or Grants and estates soe to be made for me and in my Name, in my absence to seale & as my deed or deeds to deliver unto the parties to whom the same shall be soe made Or to any other to theire use & uses And the Counterpts of the same for me and in my name to accept & receiue And also all such Fines Rents or other Summe or summs of mony Comodities goods merchandize & proffitts w^{soever} as shall growe due for the same for me & in my name & to my use and benefitt to collect gather receiue and take. And all such Rents & proffitts or arrearages of Rents & proffitts which are already or hereafter shall be due or payable for, out of, or concerning the p^{mises} or any of them to receiue, And upon the Receipt of all every or any such Summe or summs of mony Rents yssues proffitts comodities & merchandize for me & in my Name & absence to make & giue acquittances or other sufficient discharges to any Lessee Tenant or ffarmer of any part of the p^{mises} Merchant or ffacto^r requi[ring] the same. And of the said Summe & summs of mony yssues benefitts proffitts comodities & merchandize soe made had & accrued to pay and bee acco[un]table unto me the said John Bolles the Moyetie yearly and from yeare to yeare during the naturall life of me the said John Bolles, the proper and reasonable charges & expences in the p^{mises} of him the said Joseph Bolles being first deducted and allowed: And further I the said John Bolles doe by these p^{sents} giue full Power & Authority to my said Attorney Joseph Bolles at any tyme hereafter to elect and appoint any necessary Steward Bayliffe or other Servants from tyme to tyme and also in my absence to displace att his the said Joseph Bolles discretion any such Steward Bayliffe Officer or servant vpon any my said plantation or plantations And further to doe or cause or procure to bee donne in and about the p^{mises} all and whatsoever to the said Joseph Bolles shall seeme requisite and needfull to bee donne as effectuellie as if I the said John Bolles were then and there personally present.

In witnesse whereof I the said John Bolles haue hereunto putt my hand and Seale this fifteenth day of August in the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred fiftie and fower.

JOHN BOLLES.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the wthinnamed
John Bolles to the use of the wthinnamed Joseph
Bolles in the p^rsence of us

W^m: FALDO

M. H. WRIGHTTELL¹

THO. LAMPRIE

WILLAM []¹

¹ There is great uncertainty as to the names of these two witnesses. They are almost illegible.

The Bahama Islands, or Lucayos, lying between $21^{\circ} 42'$ and $27^{\circ} 34'$ N. lat., $72^{\circ} 40'$ and $79^{\circ} 5'$ W. long., are twenty-nine in number, with many Cays and Rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (on which Nassau, the capital, is situated), Abaco, Harbor Island, Eleuthera, Imagua, Mayaguana, St. Salvador, Andros Island, Great Bahama, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Long Cay, Watling Island, the Berry Islands and the Biminis. Turks Island and the Caicos belong geographically, but not politically, to this group.

Although the first land discovered by Columbus¹ in 1492 was one of the Bahamas, these islands are still spoken of, in the Act of Parliament of 1650, as "newly discovered." For the Spaniards had made no settlements in the Bahamas. They visited them, carried off the natives to work in the mines of Hispaniola, despoiled the land and left it desolate. The depopulated islands were now ready for those who chose to occupy them.

In most accounts of the Bahamas it is stated that the English first settled New Providence in 1629 and held it until 1641, when they were driven off by the Spaniards. Nearly every historical writer who has anything to say on this subject has repeated this statement, thus confounding New Providence in the Bahamas with Old Providence,² which is in the Spanish Main, not far from Cape Gracias á Dios.

This error was discovered by General Lefroy in preparing his "Memorials of the Bermudas," and at his request Mr. Sainsbury, the editor of the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, investigated the matter. The result of his researches is published in the "Athenæum" for May 27, 1876. As

¹ Probably Watling Island. See "Some Recent Discoveries concerning Columbus" in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1891, pp. 89-99.

² Oliver Cromwell (Carlyle's Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, III. 331), in a letter dated "Whitehall, November 1655," to Major-General Fortescue at Jamaica, says: "We think, and it is much designed amongst us, to strive with the Spaniard for the mastery of all those seas: and therefore we could heartily wish that the Island of Providence were in our hands again; believing that it lies so advantageously in reference to the Main, and especially for the hindrance of the Peru trade and Carthagena."

With the completion of the interoceanic canal, which even the master mind of Cromwell could hardly have foreseen, it is possible that the forgotten island of Providence may yet be destined, in the event of war, to play an important part in the world's history.

this article has not attracted the attention it deserves, and as the error it seeks to correct is still repeated in the accounts of later date, it has been thought best to reprint it here in full. Its importance certainly warrants such republication.

The accompanying map will show the position of these islands.

THE TWO PROVIDENCE ISLANDS.

At the request of Major-General Lefroy, Governor of the Bermudas, who had considerable doubts about the history of the Island of Providence, east of the Mosquito Coast, Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, Editor of the 'Colonial Calendar of State Papers,' has been at some pains to elucidate the subject, which proves to be as important as it is interesting, and clearly shows that General Lefroy had good reasons for his doubts, for it is now certain that both the early history and the geography of that Island have hitherto been much confused, and indeed mixed up with those of an island of the same name, viz., Providence, one of the principal islands of the Bahamas.

On the 4th of December, 1630, King Charles the First granted to the Earl of Warwick and others two islands. These islands are described in the Patent as Providence, "heretofore called by the name of Catalina," and Henrietta, "heretofore commonly known by the name of Andrea," and as lying between 10° and 20° N. lat., and 290° and 310° long., and will be found in the map between 12° and 14° N. lat.

Now there are preserved in the Public Record Office two contemporary manuscript volumes of the proceedings of the "Company of Providence Island," one volume being their Journal, the other containing a copy of their Patent, also Commissions, Instructions, and Letters to their Governors and other Officers in the said islands, from 1630 to 1641. In the year 1641, Providence Island was taken by the Spaniards, and the English were expelled, and this will account for the record of the English Company's proceedings abruptly terminating in that year. The Spaniards "carefully garrisoned" the island, and seem to have kept possession of it until 1666, when Captain Mansfield surprised and retook Providence Island for the King of England. The Governor of Jamaica then sent Major Samuel Smith, with a small supply of men, to govern Providence Island for His Majesty, who, in November, 1666, appointed Sir James Modyford, brother of the Governor of Jamaica, by letters patent, Governor of the Island of Providence, or St. Catherina. But, before sailing from Portsmouth, Sir James Modyford memorialized the English Government for arms and ammunition, with which he said Providence Island "must be furnished, or on occasion it may be lost else for want thereof, as it was in Anno 1641." When, however, he arrived at Jamaica, Providence had been retaken by the Spaniards, and

it was not until April, 1671, that the island was "again possessed by the English privateers on their way to Panama," and that Sir James Modyford "then thought himself bound in honour to go and take possession for His Majesty."

Let us now inquire into the early history of Providence, one of the principal islands of the Bahamas. There is no record of a grant or settlement of this island before 1670. On the 1st of November in that year, King Charles the Second granted to the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Ashley, and others, "all those islands called Bahama, Eleuthera, Providence," &c., which are described in the Patent as between 22° and 27° N. lat., "commonly known by the name of the Bahama Islands, or the Islands of the Lucayos." It appears, then, that there were two separate and distinct grants of two islands of the same name, one dated the 4th of December, 1630, the other the 1st of November, 1670. The limits of each grant are, however, as we have seen, clearly defined; the Providence Island, granted to the Earl of Warwick in 1630, lying between 10° and 20° N. lat., while the Providence Island granted to the Duke of Albemarle in 1670 is between 22° and 27° N. lat. It is curious that there should also be included in both these grants another island of the same name, viz, Andrea, or Andros.

There were no records in the Public Record Office relating to any of the Bahama Islands before a colony was regularly established there, in 1717, until the present Earl of Shaftesbury generously presented his valuable collection of papers to this Office. In this collection, however, are some papers about the first settlement of Providence Island, written between 1671 and 1675, and among them letters from Lord Ashley (the first Earl of Shaftesbury) to Captain John Wentworth, who was appointed by the patentees Governor of Providence Island early in 1671.

How the early history of these two Providence Islands became so confused is not easy to be explained. In the year 1842, a large collection of the Board of Trade papers was transferred, by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the State Paper Office, and in a Catalogue of this collection the two MS. books of entries afore-said (1630-1641) of the proceedings of the Company of Providence Island were placed with the Entry Books of the Bahama Islands, and have been so indexed in the volume of the Colonial Calendar of State Papers, printed in 1860. This, however, is now discovered to be a mistake, for neither of these volumes has anything to do with the history of any of the Bahama Islands, but they clearly relate to distinct and separate islands lying east of the Mosquito Coast, and which, as we have seen, were sometimes in the possession of the English and sometimes occupied by the Spaniards, but which now belong to New Granada. Printed books, gazetteers, as well as histories, have been consulted as

to this strange medley, and the mistake frequently occurs, viz., that Providence in the Bahamas was settled from 1629 to 1641 by the English, when the Spaniards expelled them. The 'Colonial Office List' for 1876 prints the same account.

It is curious that Johnston's Gazetteer, a recognized authority at the Foreign Office, has two conflicting accounts of this adventurous island. Thus "Providence" is described as in the Caribbean Sea, 100 m. E. Mosquito Coast, lat. $13^{\circ} 21' N.$, long. $81^{\circ} 22' W.$, length 10 m., breadth 4 m. *It is fertile but uninhabited*, while "Old Providence" is described as "an island of the Caribbean Sea belonging to New Granada, 100 m. E. Mosquito Coast, lat. $13^{\circ} 21' N.$, long. $81^{\circ} 22' W.$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., length $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Population (1845) 342, who speak mostly English."

Previous to the passage of the Act of 1650, Captain William Sayle, who is the first patentee named in that Act, had made a settlement on the Island of Eleuthera. This was probably in the year 1647. No complete history of this, the earliest settlement of the Bahamas attempted by Englishmen, has ever been written. Perhaps the materials for it do not exist. Inquiries made by me at the Public Record Office in London in relation to the Act of 1650 have elicited no information. No writer seems to have known of it. The grant of 1670 makes no allusion to this former grant.¹ And yet the recital in the Bolles letter of attorney, drawn as it was by the Clerk of the High Court of Chancery, quoting as it does the title of the Act and giving in full the names of all the Proprietors mentioned therein, is so explicit that there can be no doubt that there was such an Act.² After the restoration, indeed, the existence of a Commission under the Great Seal to Sayle was denied.³

¹ C. P. Lucas of the Colonial Office (Historical Geography of the British Colonies, II. 15, 16, and Note) says that in 1646 Captain William Sayle "obtained or professed to have obtained from the English Parliament a grant of one of the islands in the Bahamas group; and there, with the help of friends in England, he established a colony consisting mainly of Bermudian settlers," but that "no record of the grant has been found, and the son of Captain Sayle apparently failed to establish his proprietary rights."

² Sayle himself, Sept. 9, 1670, when he was Governor of Carolina, in a letter, signed by himself and the Council, to Lord Ashley and the rest of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, says: "The Bahama Islands being lately settled and as yet no patent, may be worth their Lordships' notice." (Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, VII. 86.)

³ About 1665 a controversy arose as to the proprietary rights over the Island of Eleuthera executed by Capt. William Sayle and his son and representative

Referring to the Journal of the House of Commons, we find that, July 25, 1649, "An Act for Encouragement of the Adventurers, who have discovered certain Islands, lying between the Degrees of Twenty-three and an Half and Thirty, North Latitude, from the Equinoctial: and; in Longitude, from *Florida* to the *Summer Islands*" was referred to a Committee of the House of Commons, and after certain amendments had been reported to this Act, which was styled "An Act for the Adventurers for the *Elutherian Islands*," it was finally, Aug. 31, 1649, passed and ordered to be printed and published, its title being "An Act for settling the Islands in the *West Indies*, betwixt the Degrees of Twenty-four and Twenty-nine North Latitude."¹

March 7, 1650-1, The humble Petition of the last Adventurers of the Elutherian Company was read and referred to the Committee of the Navy.²

But although this is so meagre and unsatisfactory, we fortunately have contemporary authority of the greatest weight, for Governor Winthrop, under date of (8) 1648, noting the arrival in Boston from Virginia of "one Mr. Haryson, pastor of the church of Nanseman there," who came to take the advice of the magistrates and elders here whether he and his congregation, on account of the persecutions to which they had been subjected in Virginia, should remove to some other place, adds:—

Nathaniel Sayle, and an investigation was held before the Governor and Council of Bermuda. The appointment in 1661 of certain Deputy Governors of Eleuthera by Nathaniel Sayle "By vertue of a Comission granted unto Capt William Sayle, and divers others, by the Kinge and Parliament of England, to enjoy the Bohamo Islands, and from him to mee," was put in evidence in the case, and a number of persons were examined as to their knowledge of the existence of a Commission under the Great Seal.

"William Barnet sworne, saith, that when hee and M^r Natha: Sayle were together at Elutheria, the said M^r Sayle did read a Comission there in the cave concerning the Governing of the people, the which had a brave seal unto it, but whither it came from his Maiestie, or the State, he knoweth not."

"Peter Sands sworne, saith that hee and M^r Nathaniell Sayle were at Elutheria together. And there was a paper that hade a Seale at it, the which was published in the Cave, but what was the contents of it he knoweth not." (Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, II. 235, 236.) This was the "Cave where they did formerly goe to Service." (*Ibid.*, II. 112.)

No distinct decision of the controversy is found.

¹ Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 270, 283, 284, 288.

² *Ibid.*, VI. 547.

“For the place they should remove to, if necessitated, Mr. Haryson acquainted us with a place allowed and propounded to them, and the occasion of it, which was thus: Captain Wm. Sayle of Summers Islands, having been lately in England, had procured an ordinance of parliament for planting the Bahamas Islands (now called Eleutheria) in the mouth of the gulf of Florida, and wanting means to carry it on, had obtained of divers parliament men and others in London to undertake the work, which they did, and drew up a covenant and articles for all to enter into, who would come into the business. The first article was for liberty of conscience, [¹] wherein they provided, that the civil magistrate should not have cognisance of any matter which concerned religion, but every man might enjoy his own opinion or religion, without controul or question, (nor was there any word of maintaining or professing any religion or worship of God at all;) and the commission (by authority of the ordinance of parliament) to captain Sayle to be governour three years was with limitation, that they should be subject to such orders and directions as from time to time they should receive from the company in England &c. Upon these terms they furnished him with a ship and all provisions and necessaries for the design, and some few persons embarked with him, and sailed to the Summers Islands, where they took in Mr. Patrick Copeland, elder of that church, a godly man of near eighty years of age, and so many other of the church there, as they were in the ship in all seventy persons. But in the way to Eleutheria, one captain Butler, a young man who came in the ship from England, made use of his liberty to disturb all the company. He could not endure any ordinances or worship &c. and when they arrived at one of the Eleutheria Islands, and were intended there to settle, he made such a faction, as enforced captain Sayle to remove to another island, and being near the harbour, the ship struck and was cast away. The persons were all saved, save one, but all their provisions and goods were lost, so as they were forced (for divers months) to lie in the open air, and to feed upon such fruits and wild creatures as the island afforded. But finding their strength to decay, and no hope of any relief, captain Sayle took a shallop and eight men, and with such provisions as they could get, and set sail, hoping to attain either the Summers Islands, or Virginia, or New England; and so it pleased the Lord to favour them, that in nine days they arrived in Virginia, their provisions all spent &c. Those of the church relieved them, and furnished them with a bark and provisions to return to relieve their company left in Eleutheria. Captain Sayle, finding the church in this

[¹] Eleuthera and Eleutheria, the Greek *Ἐλευθερα* (free) and *Ἐλευθερία* (freedom). The early name of Eleuthera was Cigatoo or Sigatoo. It is found under various other forms of spelling. New Providence was at one time called Sayle's Island.

state, persuaded them to remove to Eleutheria, which they began to listen unto, but after they had seen a copy of his commission and articles &c. (though he undertook to them, that the company in England would alter any thing they should desire, yet) they paused upon it (for the church were very orthodox and zealous for the truth) and would not resolve before they had received advice from us. Whereupon letters were returned to them, dissuading them from joining with that people under those terms.”¹

In “The general description of America, or the New World,”² which bears no date, the writer, whose name is not given, says:—

“‘since I petitioned for these islands, which was six years ago, and my abilities hindered my prosecution, Capt. Sayle and others obtained a patent,’ went to an island he called Illethuria, where his ship was wrecked, but the people saved. ‘I saw him after his escape in a small boat of three tons, recovering Virginia, where he procured a pinnace of near 25 tons, with which he carried relief to those he left on the islands;’ but understood afterwards from said Sayle that none of them knew the place or were ever there before.”

In 1649 there was an uprising of the Royalist party in Bermuda and many of the Independents, enemies to “the Kinge company & countrey,” were banished to Eleuthera,³ where their sufferings “stirred up the hearts of their Christian friends in *New England*, to manifest their exceeding Bounty towards them, by a charitable Contribution of at least six or seven hundred Pounds sterling” as stated by “Mr. *Philip Chadock*, who sayled by our Island in *June* last, in a Vessel laden with all maner of Provisions and other Necessaries for them, in case they are in want.”⁴

The Council of State, Whitehall, under date of December 23, 1656, informed the Commander-in-Chief of the English naval forces in Jamaica, Admiral Goodson,

“that about sixty Protestant English having been driven from their residence in the Somer Islands through the violent persecution of some

¹ Winthrop's Journal, II. 334-336.

² Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, V. 350.

³ Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, I. 654.

⁴ Letter of Capt. Josias Fforster from Bermuda to the Honorable Company of Adventurers for the Sommer Islands, London, dated Sept. 7, 1650. Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, II. 9. See also Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England, p. 231.

ill-affected persons there, have gone to Eleutheria, where they have suffered much hardship; he is requested to send a vessel thither to invite them to Jamaica."¹

But they had already left Eleuthera and returned to Bermuda, "all those sentences of former Banishment" having been declared "to be vnjust *voyd* and null."²

The Bermuda shipping-list³ for this and the following years show many arrivals and departures of vessels from and to Eleuthera carrying both goods and passengers. Under date of June 4, 1663,

"a small vessell . . . to Elutheria with necessarie goods sent to Elutheria for the reliefe of the inhabitants in their great distresse by their friends in these Islands."

On the first of November, 1670, King Charles the Second granted to Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, William, Earl of Craven, John, Lord Berkeley, Anthony, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, and Sir Peter Colleton, their heirs and assigns, "all those islands called Bahama, Eleutheria, Ucanis (?), Providence, Inagua, and all other those islands lying in the degrees of 22 to 27 north lat., commonly known by the name of the Bahama Islands, or the Islands of the Lucayos."⁴

About the year 1666 colonists from the Bermudas went to New Providence and began a settlement there. In 1682 it was attacked and laid waste by the Spaniards,⁵ and in 1703

¹ Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, I. 453; Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, II. 98.

² Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, II. 4, 20, 84, 86.

³ *Ibid.*, I. 715, 726-734.

⁴ Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, VII. 122.

⁵ In the Massachusetts Archives (Mass. Archives, CXXVI. 83, 200) there are two petitions of Jeremiah Dummer and others, one to the President and Council filed Sept. 15, 1686, and one to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor, filed Jan. 6, 1686, reciting that the petitioners are the owners of a tract of land, a township in Casco Bay, which was somewhat begun and "Called North Yarmouth," that "in July Last past Arriued at this town of Boston from Illutherea one of the Bahama Islands many famyls haueing ben spoiled by the Spaniards of all they possessed & Driuen off Naked & destitute," that most of the "Distressed people" are willing to settle in Casco Bay, and they pray that some of the "wast & Interjacent" lands and islands at the head of the Bay may be added to the township, the petitioners agreeing, if this is done, to "aduance mony for their Support & Supply & Settlement on s^d Land."

This petition was granted, and about nine families were removed to Casco Bay at the charge of the petitioners. The new settlers, however, in a petition to Sir

the English inhabitants were driven out by the French and Spaniards combined. After remaining for some years a rendezvous for pirates, Captain Woodes Rogers was at length sent to put down piracy and establish a regular government, and the Bahamas became a British dependency.

During the American Revolution, New Providence was taken and plundered by an American squadron under the command of Commodore Hopkins, but no attempt was made to retain possession of the island. In 1781 it was captured by the Spaniards, but was retaken in 1783 by some American Loyalists under Colonel Deveaux,¹ and by the treaty of Versailles in 1783 it was finally restored to Great Britain.

THE PATENTEES.

Of the twenty-six proprietors named in the Act of 1650, recited in the letter of attorney of John Bolles, some came to New England, while many of the others, although they did not leave the land of their birth, were yet closely connected, by various ties, with New England and New England people. It would exceed the limits prescribed for this paper to go much into detail respecting them, but the following extracts from my notes, although in some cases fragmentary and needing further elaboration, will yet serve as clues to enable some future investigator to continue these researches.

JOHN BOLLES.

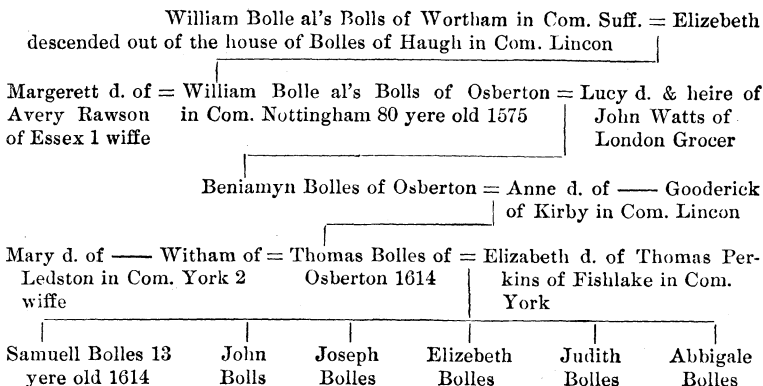
John Bolles,² son of Thomas Bolles of Osberton, Co. Nottingham, was baptized in Worksop, Co. Nottingham, July 3, 1603.

Edmund Andros, Governor, filed July 12, 1687, by "Nicolas Davis, Nath. Sanders John Alberry & Daniell Sanders in y^e behalfe of selues, families & y^e rest of o^r Company y^t was on y^e same accompt with vs" recite that "we were forced to desert y^e plantation because wee had not food to subsist there to o^r great dañnage & vndoing, for now wee are in a farr worse condition yⁿ we were before we went thither, not knowing w^t course to take to subsist hauing worne out o^r cloths & wasted y^t little we had," and they pray for relief. (Mass. Archives, CXXVI. 387.)

¹ Lieut.-Col. Andrew Deveaux, Jr., of South Carolina, Lieut.-Col. in the Loyal Militia. See Sabine's *Loyalists of the American Revolution*, I. 377, II. 506.

² In the Harleian Society's Publications (IV. 94, 95), Visitation of the County of Nottingham, is the following pedigree of Bolles:—

December 12, 1643, the House of Commons concurred with



See also Holland's History of Worksop, p. 185, and Burke's Extinct Baronetries, p. 617. Among the funeral certificates published in the Genealogist (1st Series, VII. 143) is the following:—

"Thomas Bolles of Osberton in the county of Nottingham, Esq^r, Departed this mortall life the 19th day of March, 1636, and was interred within the parrish church of Woorksopp in the saide county under the side of the North wall there the 17th day of Aprill, 1635 (*sic*). He married to his first wife Elizabeth Da. to Thomas Perkins of Fishlake in the county of Yorke, Gent., by whom he had yssue living at the tyme of his death 3 sonnes and 3 daughters, viz^t, Samuell who married Martha Da. of Robert Wolhouse of Glapwell in the county of Derby, Gent.; John 2nd sonne, who married to his first wife . . ., to his 2^d wife Jane Da. of M^r Chute of London, Gent., to his 3^d wife Anne Da. to Sir John Swinerton, Alderman of London; Joseph 3^d sonne; Elizabeth married first to William Redshaw of Berkwithshaw in the county of Yorke, and 2^{ly} to John Southwell of Hobgreenehouse in the county of Yorke; Judith 2^d Da. first mar. to Thomas Sharer of Dishforth in the county of Yorke, and 2^{ly} to George Parker of . . . in the county of Yorke; Abigall 3^d Da. married to Thomas Ascough of High Newsted in the county of Yorke, Gent. The said Thomas Bolles 2^{ly} married Mary Da. to William Witham of Ledston in the county of Yorke, Esq., the widow of Thomas Jopson of Cudworth in the county of Yorke, Gent., by whom he had yssue, first Anne married to William Dalston, Esq., eldest sonne to S^r George Dalston of Dalston in the county of Cumberland, Knight, the 2^d Da. is Mary. This Certificate was taken the 9th day of July, 1638, at Osberton aforesaid by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes and testified by the Lady Mary Bolles, Barronettes, late wife and executrix to the defunct.

MARY BOLLES."

The following entries are from the Parish Registers of Worksop, 1558-1771, edited by George W. Marshall, LL.D. Guildford: 1894.

Baptisms.

Beniamine s. Thomas Bolles.	1598 Oct. 5
Anne d. Thomas Bolles.	1599/1600 Jan. 20
Samvell s. Thomas Bolles.	1600/1 Jan. 12
John s. Thomas Bolles gent.	1603 July 3
Judeth d. M ^r Tho: Bolles.	1605 Oct. 28

the House of Lords in appointing "Mr. *Bolles*, to execute the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery."¹

October 16, 1645, an Ordinance was passed appointing the Committee of Sequestrations in London to cause

"all the Records, Books, Writings, and other Things, in Mr. *Willys* his Chamber, in the *Inner Temple*, belonging to the Office of the Clerk of the Crown, to be delivered unto *John Bolles* Esquire, now Clerk of the Crown."²

A controversy arose over this clerkship.³ Thomas Willis, who had been granted the office March 2, 1640-1, by King Charles the First, petitioned the Protector for restoration to his place. Among the papers in the case is the reply of Willis, April, 1654, to John Bolles's answer to that petition. It is as follows:—

"1. In Aug. 1643 I had leave from the late House of Lords to go to my house in Hampshire, but the King's soldiers constrained me to go to Oxford. There I begged the King's leave to return to Westminster, but was refused, yet I returned 8 years ago, a year before the surrender of Oxford.

Abigaile d. Tho. Bolles Esq.	1606 Dec. 14
Joseph s. Tho. Bolles esq ^r .	1608/9 Feb. 19
Anne d. Thomas Bolles, esq.	1614 Oct. 28
Marye d. Thomas Bolles esqr.	1618 Aug. 7

Burials.

Anne d. Thomas Bolles.	1600 June 30
Winifride d. Mr Tho. Bolles.	1601 Sept. 28
Elizabeth w. Thomas Bolles Esq ^r .	1610 Oct. 16
Thomas Bolles Esq ^r .	1635 Apr. 17
Martha w. Samuell Boolles, Esq ^r .	1648/9 Jan. 13
Samuell Bolles, Esq ^r .	1657 Dec. 27

Marriages.

Thomas Ascough gentleman & Abigaile Bolles.	1626 Apr. 10
Thomas Sharrow & Judeth Bolles.	1627 Nov. 22
Mr William Dolstone & M ^{rs} Anne Bolles.	1635 Dec. 15
Thomas Lees Esq ^r & M ^{rs} Mary Bolles.	1640/1 Jan. 8
Samuell Bolles Esq ^r and M ^{rs} Elizabeth Foster.	1649 Apr. 18

Among the children of Samuel Bolles and Martha his wife was Mary Bolles who was baptized Sept. 27, 1635. She married, Apr. 12, 1659, William Leek, gentleman.

¹ Journal of the House of Commons, III. 339.

² *Ibid.*, IV. 311.

³ Cal. State Papers, Domestic Series, VII. 135-136. See also VII. 320, 396; IX. 25; X. 79; XII. 127, 372, 373; XIII. 29, 33. Cal. of the Committee for Compounding, II. 830.

"2. I left Bolles my deputy as clerk of the Crown in Chancery during my absence, but he has no other grant, as he affirms he has.

"3. On this ground the late Committee for Petitions refused him the fee of 60*l.* a year which he asked.

"4. I did not desert my office, for I left Bolles, whom I trusted, access to all the books.

"5. Bolles was sworn in only by the late Parliament, which is dissolved, and my patent has never been questioned. I therefore beg your Highness for a hearing.

"6. I beg restoration to my place, which has never been forfeited by me or my son, with the fees which yet remain unpaid in the hanaper in Chancery, towards my subsistence and payment of my debts."

In 1654 Cromwell reorganized the High Court of Chancery,¹ reducing the number of clerks to three Chief Clerks, the first three being Laurence Maidwell, Mat. Pindar, and Rob. Hales.²

John Bolles, in his will³ dated July 1, 1665, probated in London May 9, 1666, in which he styles himself "of St. James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, esquire," mentions his wife Frances, who is to receive an annuity from the rents of the houses in Claire Street and Holles Street in the parish of St. Clement Danes, and adds:—

"I give unto my brother Joseph Bolles living in New England three hundred pounds, to be paid out of the money I have put out by Alderman Hanson or M^r Hawkins his partner or deputy. My will is that all deeds, orders, decrees and other writings concerning the manor of Osberton in Com. Nott. and the houses in Shoreditch or of any other lands which I lay claim unto or which are in my custody shall be sought out from amongst my other writing books and deeds and faithfully delivered unto my said brother Joseph (if he be dead to his eldest son) to his heirs and assigns."

He refers to money due from Colonel Job Booker and "my cousin William Leeke" in Nottinghamshire. He mentions also "my sister Elizabeth her eldest son my cousin Thomas Sharrow and Marmaduke Ascough." Also Anthony Marbury and Captain Francis Stacy. John Sparrow, of the [Inner] Temple, Esq., and Joseph Clarke, of Clifford's Inn, gentleman, to be executors.

¹ Parkes' Hist. of the Court of Chancery, Ch. VIII. 129-193.

² Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, VII. 320.

³ Waters' Genealogical Gleanings, 606; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XLVI. 336.

JOSEPH BOLLES.

Joseph Bolles,¹ born February, 1608, baptized in Worksop, Co. Nottingham, February 19, 1608/9, brother of the preceding, was in New England as early² at least as 1640. He then lived near the mouth of the Saco at Winter Harbor, but subsequently removed to Wells.

When the Massachusetts Commissioners arrived in Wells, July 4, 1653, to receive the submission of the inhabitants, he was one of those who, summoned "by name p̄ticularly," appeared before the Commissioners, and after their subjection "were made freemen, & tooke the oath." He was also "appointed clerke of the writts."³

While he held the office of town clerk his house was burned and the town records were destroyed. He held various public offices, and was a commissioner and a magistrate.

In 1655 or 1656 he went to England, but returned in the "Speedwell" of London, and "Landed at Boston in N. E. the 27th of the 6 moneth 1656." He was then aged forty-seven, according to the list⁴ of passengers dated Searchers Office, Gravesend, 30 May, 1656.

In his will,⁵ dated September 18, 1678, in which he styles himself "of Wells in the County of yorke shyre [Maine] Gentl̄," he mentions his wife Mary (who is thought to have been a daughter of Morgan Howell of Cape Porpoise), his son Joseph, and other children.

His estate was appraised at £842 1s. 6d., the inventory bearing date 29th November, 1678.

JOHN BLACKWELL, JR.

John Blackwell, Jr., was Treasurer at War,⁶ 1652-1659. He was also one of the Receivers-General for Assessments.

¹ Genealogy of the Bolles Family, by John A. Bolles, p. 1. The date of his birth is from the Town Records of Wells.

² 2 Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., III. 210; Trelawney Papers and Note. See also Bourne's Hist. of Wells and Kennebunk.

³ Mass. Coll. Rec., III. 332, 334; IV. (Pt. I.) 158, 160.

⁴ Drake's Founders of New England, p. 77; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, I. 132.

The original list, formerly in the collection of Samuel G. Drake, is now in the possession of William H. Whitmore, City Registrar. A facsimile of it may be found in Bulletin No. 96 of the Public Library of the City of Boston.

⁵ Maine Wills, p. 82; York Deeds, V. 33, 34.

⁶ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, IV.-XII.; Journal of the House of Commons, VII. 831.

Lands in the counties of Dublin and Kildare in Ireland were granted to "*John Blackwell the younger, Esquire*" by Act of Parliament,¹ Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, assenting, June 9, 1657.

In a letter² which bears no date, but which was written probably in 1671 or 1672, to Goffe the Regicide, by his wife, she says:—

"Capt. Blackwell is come from Ireland. He being a widower is going to marry my Lord Lambert's second daughter. He hath seven children and no great estate."

Nathaniel Mather, in a letter³ to Increase Mather, dated

¹ Journal of the House of Commons, VII. 475, 517, 529, 553.

² 3 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., I. 61.

³ 4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VIII. 60.

In a letter from Nathaniel Mather to Increase Mather, written from Dublin, Ireland, August 10, 1686, he says that the Jesuits expect to have assigned to them a house built for a hospital "at Kilmainham adjoining to the west on this Towne as the Colledge doth on the east; & that there they will have a School or kind of University. And there is an h[ouse] of them in this Citty, the house in the Jury [probably Jewry] wherein Captain Blackwel sometime dwelt," "Myne & my wife's service to Capt. Blackwell & his lady. His four daughters are all in this Kingdoe, and were lately in health." (4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VIII. 64.)

Judge Sewall in his Diary (I. 77) makes mention of Blackwell after his arrival in Boston:—

"Wednesday, May 27th, 1685, Election day . . . Capt. Blackwell and Mr. Bond dine with us."

"Wednesday, 7: 9th [1685] (Sewall's Diary, I. 95) Dined at Mr. Dudley's in Company of Counsellor Bond, Mr. Stoughton, Blackwell, Davie, Torrey, Willard, Shrimpton, El^m. Hutchinson, Paige, King, Allen, Mrs. Willard, Mrs Paige."

"Tuesday, January 12 [1685-6]. (Sewall's Diary, I. 116) I dine at the Governour's: where Mr. West, Governour of Carolina, Capt. Blackwell, his Wife and Daughter, Mr. Morgan, his Wife and Daughter, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Eliakim Hutchinson, and Wife, Mr. Peter Sergeant, and Wife, Mr. Secretary, and S. S. Mrs. Mercy sat not down, but came in after dinner well dressed and saluted the two Daughters. Madam Bradstreet and Blackwell sat at the upper end together, Governour at the lower end. I sat next Mis Frances, Capt. Blackwell's Daughter. After Dinner Madam Blackwell Swowned, or very ill, so was lead into the Chamber."

"Tuesday, May 29 [1688]. (Sewall's Diary, I. 215) About 5. *mane*, all the 8. Companies are warn'd by Beat of Drum to be in Arms at the 2^d Beat of the Drum. Mr. Joseph Eliot preaches at Roxbury, where I goe. There, Mr. Stoughton and Capt. Blackwell, Capt. Prentice, Townsend, Hill, &c. besides several Ministers."

In the list of candidates for nomination for assistants, "Jn^o Blackwell" had 331 votes, April 13, 1686. (Sewall's Diary, I. 132. See also Hutchinson Papers, Prince Society Publications, II. 285.)

Madam Blackwell did not remain long in Boston. She was in London in 1688, when William Penn consulted her as to the probability of her husband's

December 31, 1684, and written probably in Dublin, Ireland, says:—

"There went lately from London, for New-England, a gentleman of much piety & worth, Capt. John Blackwell. . . . his son Harris & daughters here, & their children are all in health . . . Hee did sundry years dwell in this Citty. . . . Hee is a member of the church in London to which Mr. Ny & Mr. Loder were Teachers."

On his arrival in Boston, he petitioned the "Governor & Company of the Massachusetts Colony" as follows:—

"John Blackwell Esq^r Having taken a house in the Out part of this towne of Boston, for fower yeares, whereon was a stable in the garden, and a Brew house in the yard, both built of timber, & Covered with Cingles, which standing inconveniently are taken downe, and instead therof a stable & Coach-house are building in a more convenient place, for his private use, at a good distance from any other house or building: Humbly prayes this hon^{ble} Court will be pleased to allow of his setting up the same, with bricks, and covering them with Cincles, which he had bought for that use, before he knew of the Law, made, prohibiting such covering of any buildings, without the order of this Court."

To this¹ the deputies consented October 16, 1685.

accepting the governorship of Pennsylvania. And Judge Sewall, who was then on a visit to England, makes this entry in his Diary (I. 271), under date of August 9, 1689: "Visited Madam Vsher, Loyd, Harfield, Cous. Bridget, Madam Blackwell, and took my leave of them."

¹ Mass. Archives, CV. 21. See also Mass. Col. Rec., V. 504.

Richard Mitchel, by deed dated August 28, 1688 (Suffolk Deeds, lib. 20, fol. 198), conveys to Andrew Knott land in Boston "near unto the Mill pond," bounded "on the South Easterly side upon the land & houseing of John Hunloke, in the late Tenure of Capt John Blackwell."

John Hunloke, merchant, was the husband of Johanna Hunloke, the daughter of Samuel Sendall, brick-burner, and it was the Sendall estate on Cold Lane, now Portland Street, of which Capt. John Blackwell was the tenant.

Sendall seems at one time to have owned all or nearly all the land on the Northeasterly side of Cold Lane from Hanover Street to the Mill Pond. He sold a part of it during his lifetime, but at his death, in 1684, he still had left land which had a frontage of about 237 feet on the Lane. In his will, which was probated Oct. 8, 1684 (Suffolk Probate Records, No. 1371), he describes this estate as consisting of "my now dwelling hows & Land to it belonging Gardens lyme yard lime & what els is on it," and it was appraised at £400. In 1707 (Suffolk Deeds, lib. 23, fol. 166-169), the estate was divided among his grandchildren. During the Revolution a part of it was confiscated and sold as the property of a Loyalist, Charles Ward Apthorp. (Suffolk Deeds, lib. 134, fol. 187. See also "The Confiscated Estates of Boston Loyalists," 2 Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., X. 166.)

The buildings now numbered from 9 to 51 Portland Street stand on the Sendall estate.

At a General Court held in Boston January 28, 1684-5, the following grant was made:—

"In answer to the petition of John Blackwell, Esq, on behalfe of himselfe & seuerall other worthy gentⁿ & others in England that are desirous to remoue themselues into this colony, for their encouragement, this Court grants vnto the sajd John Blackwell, Esq, for the ends aboue exprest, a tract of land of eigh miles square, in any free place lying within this colony where he shall judge convenient for a township to be lajd out as the law directs, and that the sajd townships shall haue such powers, priuiledges, & libertjes as other townships, he & they setling in the sajd place at least thirty families and an able orthodox minister within three yeares next coming, and pay their proportion of the Indean purchase, if lajd out in the Nepmug country; and further, doe allow the sajd townships freedome from country rates for three yeares after their settlement."¹

June 18, 1686, he was appointed by the President and Council of New England one of the "Justices of the Peace and Commissioners within the Narragansett Country, otherwise called the King's Province, to settle and dispose of the affairs of that Province and the people thereof"; and he was present at a Court held June 23, 1686, in the Narragansett Country.²

Edward Randolph, writing from Boston, August 23, 1686, to the Lord Treasurer,³ says:—

"unless his Maj^{tie} please in a very short time to send us over a Gener^l Gover^r from Engl^d all y^t is already done will be of little advantage to his Maj^{ties} Interest. The Independent faction still prevails.

¹ Mass. Col. Rec., V. 467.

See Suffolk Deeds, lib. 15, fol. 39; lib. 30, fol. 268, 224, 226; lib. 35, fol. 18; in relation to Blackwell's lands in the "Township of Oxford within the Nipmug Countrey in the County of Suffolk in New England."

In Suffolk Court Files, CCCCVI. 146, there is a petition filed August, 1749, for partition of the lands bought of the widow and heirs of John Blackwell "Scituate in Oxford, (formerly in the County of Suffolk aforesaid but now) in the County of Worcester in the Province aforesaid."

See also Daniels' History of Oxford, Mass., p. 6.

Blackwell was also the owner of large tracts of land in Connecticut (see Conn. Col. Records, III. 246, V. 395; Larned's History of Windham County, Conn., I. 182, 192), and was one of those interested in the Million Acre Purchase in New Hampshire. (See New Hampshire State Papers, XXIII. 119; Douglass' British Settlements in North America, I. 419; Belknap's New Hampshire, I. 116; Mass. Archives, CXXVI. 30, 31, 138-154.)

² 5 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., IX. 153, and 1 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., V. 247.

³ Mass. Archives, CXXVI. 66.

. . . They have put Cap^t Blackwell, Oliver [Cromwell's] Treasur^r in London, son in law to Lambert, excepted in y^e act of Indemnity, & a violent commonweaths man to be of y^e Commission of y^e peace & a man consulted with in all publick affairs. . . . His Majestie hath been graciously pleased to make me Secretary of his Councill here, but y^e accounts of y^e late Treasurers & w^t ever else relates to y^e discovery of his Maj^{ties} Revennue is kept from my knowledge."

On the 27th of September, 1686, the Council received and read "Captⁿ Backwells proposalls for erecting a Bank of Credit."¹

"Upon Consideration of the great decay of trade, obstructions to Manufactures and Commerce in this Countrey, And Multiplicity of Debts and Suits thereupon, principally occasioned by the present Scarceity of Coyne: . . . having per-used and considered a Proposall made to us by John Blackwell of Boston Esq^r, on behalfe of himselfe and divers others his Participants, As well in England As in this Countrey: As also, A Constitution Modell or Frame of Rules and orders requisit, and to be observed, in the Erecting & Managing of a Bank of Credit Lumbard and Exchange of moneys by Persons of approved integrity prudence & Estates in this Countrey;" The President and Council Sept. 27, 1686, "own the sayd proposall as a publique and usefull invention for this Countrey" and "thinke fitt in his Majesties Name to Declare an Approbation, Allowance and Reco^mendation thereof" &c.²

This was the first chartered bank in Massachusetts. But it was short-lived, for in a letter³ dated July 16, 1688, addressed to the gentlemen who had been associated with him in it, but who "declyned the concerning" themselves "any further in the Bank affairs," Blackwell, after stating that the rolling press was to be sold; that the printer who printed the bills had not been paid; that the ream of paper for the bills and the skins of parchment for engrossing the articles of agreement had been charged to him and that he had disbursed money for clerk hire,

"besides what I wrote with my owne hand wherein you have had my labour & paynes as well as other contrivances without the thanks of a glasse of wine at parting or since,"

adds, that if they wish to have the articles cancelled,

¹ Mass. Council Records, II. 79.

² Mass. Archives, CXXVI. 104-107. See also *ibid.*, CXXVII. 66-69.

³ *Ibid.*, CXXIX. 63.

"I shall wayt on you when you shall appoynt a time for meeting for that purpose. And if you shall then think fitt to bestow on me the Rolling presse and plates, which will do no body else good, and possibly may never do me any, yet they will be some testimony of your respect, and be accepted with such gratitude as may turn to your account by him who once hoped he had propounded a thing gratefull to you."

Blackwell is thought by Mr. Trumbull¹ to have been the author of the second part of a noteworthy but nearly unnoticed pamphlet, printed in Boston in 1691, in support of the emission by the Government of bills of credit, and to advocate the issue of "paper money" in place of "stamp^t silver," Cotton Mather being supposed to be the author of the first part.

The deplorable results of this issue of paper money are too well known to need comment here.

But Blackwell's stay in Boston was of short duration. He received from "the Hon^{ble}. William Penn, Lord Proprietor of the Province of Pensilvania," a commission dated July 12, 1688, appointing him Governor of that Province.² He ar-

¹ Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, New Series, III. 266-303. Report of the Council.

This report was also issued separately under the title of First Essays at Banking and the First Paper Money in New England. From the Report of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society presented at the Annual Meeting held in Worcester, Oct. 21, 1884, by J. Hammond Trumbull, Worcester, Mass. Privately Printed, 1884, 8vo, pp. 40.

It is certainly disheartening to those who are trying to persuade themselves that the world grows wiser as it grows older, to see how completely forgotten by the deluded advocates of paper money in our day are the sharp lessons taught our forefathers by their own wild and disastrous experiments in finance.

² Pennsylvania Archives, I. 106.

William Penn, in a letter dated Windsor, the 18th 7 mo, '88, announcing this appointment, says:—

"I have considered your hard task and the Rubs the worldly Spirit putts in your way, yt despises dignitys, and for your ease have appointed yt is not a Friend, but a grave sober wise man to be Gover'r in my absence, he married old G'll Lamberts Daughter, was treasur'r to ye commonwealths army in England, Scotland and Ireland, I suppose independent in Judgement. . . . I desire you to receive this person with Kindness and lett him se it, & use his not being a Friend to Friends advantage. But you must know I have a rough people to dea^l wth about my quit rents yt yet cant pay a ten pound Bill, but draw, draw, draw still upon me and it being his Talent to regulate and sett things in method easy and just, I have pitched upon him to advise therein. he has a mighty respect of all sorts of honest people where he has inhabited, which with my own knowledge has made me venture upon him."

In a postscript he adds:—

rived in Philadelphia December 17 of that year, and immediately assumed the duties of his office.

But the opposition to him was bitter. The Council was divided, the situation became unendurable, and he repeatedly asked that he might be allowed to resign.

In a letter¹ to William Penn, dated Philadelphia, June 24, 1689, he says:—

“I now only wayt for the hour of my deliverance for, I see ti's impossible to serve you in this place, and under your Condesentions to this people . . . having borrowed one hundred pounds, & spent that & more for my preparations & journey hither, I am put to sell the goods I brought, for bread: . . . I could live better at halfe the charge in London; I know this will be more grievous to you, than 'tis to me, thô I can not be insensible too of my hard Lott, in this Strange Land. . . . Besides S^r the Climate is over-hott for my Constitution & Age; and the hosts of musqueetos are worse than of armed men, yet the men without Armes worse than they. I must notwithstanding abide by all for the Remaynder of this Summer, but I hope by the first travelling Season, you^l Come & dismissee me, and thereby put an end to the perplexities whereby I am overburthened by your friends, my professed enemyes, without cause.”

Penn, in a letter² to a Friend in Pennsylvania, dated 30th Tenth month, 1689, in relation to his appointment of Blackwell, says:—

“Since no *Friend* would undertake the Governor's place, I took one that was not, and a stranger; that he might be impartial, and more revered: He is, in *England* and *Ireland*, of great repute, for ability, integrity and virtue; I thought I did well; it was for good; the Lord knows it, and no end of my own. You see what I have done upon the complaints; but I must say, I fear his peevishness to some Friends has not risen out of the dust, without occasion, if any where, let it be searched out and judged: the Lord keep us all in the gentle mind that is easy to be entreated.”

“The Gover'r is called Captain Blackwell he commanded in ye beginning of ye wars ye famous maiden-troop.” (Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, IV. 104.)

In another letter, written in 1692, Penn further says in relation to his appointment of Blackwell:—

“Capt. Blackwell's wife coming to me about presenting something of her husband's to the king, and remembering him to be a man of sobriety and parts, asked for him, then in New England, and if he would accept of the government of Pennsylvania.” (Cornell's Hist. of Penn., p. 138.)

¹ Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, VI. 363.

² Proud's Hist. of Penn., I. 340.

In accepting Governor Blackwell's resignation,¹ Penn offered him the position of Register-General of the Province, and Receiver-General of his own estate;² but these offices seem to have been declined, for his arrival in Boston is thus noticed in the Journal³ of Dr. Benjamin Bullivant, under date of March 27, 1689-90:

"The same day Capt. Blackwell arrived from Pensylvania in his way by N. York, visitted Leislar, saith he was a mad man as arbitrary & tyrannical as any Bassa, brought over the Manifesto of the people of N. York against him printed at Pensylvania."

He attended the Commencement exercises at Harvard College in July following, as appears by this entry in Judge Sewall's Diary:⁴—

"July 2 [1690] Go to Cambridge by Water in the Barge, whêrein the Governour, Major Generall, Capt. Blackwell, Mr. Addington, Allen, Willard and others: Had the Tide homeward. Thirty Commencers besides Mr. Rogers, Sir Mather, and Mr. Emmerson."

He was of Boston as late⁵ at least as 1691; but in an instrument dated February 21, 1709, it is recited that he was then deceased.⁶ This fixes approximately the date of his death.

In other instruments "Frances Blackwell of Bednall Green in the County of Midd^x" England, describes herself as "Widow and Relict of John Blackwell late of Bednall Green aforesaid Esq^r dece'd, and formerly of Boston in New England in America,"⁷ while "John Blackwell of Bethnall Green afores^d. Merchant" is called "Son & Heir of the s^d John Blackwell" "late of Boston in New England in America Esq^r dece^d."⁸

¹ His farewell speech was made "At a Councill held in y^e Councill Roome at Philadelphia y^e first of y^e Eleventh month, 1689-90." (Penn. Colonial Records, I. 270-273.)

² Letter from Penn to Robert Turner of Philadelphia. (Hazard's Register of Penn., IV. 135.)

³ 1 Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., XVI. 107.

⁴ Sewall's Diary, I. 323.

⁵ Suffolk Deeds, lib. 30, fol. 268.

⁶ *Ibid.*, lib. 26, fol. 59.

⁷ *Ibid.*, lib. 30, fol. 224.

⁸ *Ibid.*, lib. 35, fol. 18.

NICHOLAS BOND.

By Resolve of Parliament,¹ December 4, 1645, the sum of £200 per annum was allowed Nicholas Bond as attendant upon the King's children.

By another Resolve of Parliament,² November 15, 1650, there was paid to him the sum of £332 5s. for several bills, and "for his Fee, as Keeper of the Gardens at *Nonsuch*."

In the Calendar of State Papers,³ under date of August 12, 1657, there is a petition to be offered to the Council of State of

"Nich. Bond, clerk controller to the late King's children, for a 99 years' lease of church lands in Ireland, in lieu of an annuity of 200*l.* a year, settled on him by Ordinance in Dec. 1645, on dissolving the family, being $\frac{1}{3}$ of his profits, to be paid out of the Court of Wards or other revenue, and of 1,539*l.* arrears certified to be due to him thereon."

There are numerous other references to him in the Calendar of State Papers.

John Winthrop, Jr., while in England in 1642, had induced several of his friends, among whom were Nicholas Bond, Cornelius Holland, Walter Frost, and Robert Haughton, to invest money in certain iron works in New England.⁴

In the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society⁵ there is an agreement dated March 23, 1642, reciting that

"Whereas John Winthrop Junior of Boston in New England esqr doth purpose at his retorne with all convenient speed to erect and build a worke for the making of Iron ; and hath taken in divers Copartners for the advance and effecting thereof, whereas alsoe Nicholas Bond of the Citye of Westminster in the Countye of Middlesex esqr hath before the sealing hereof delivered and payed vnto the said John the some of one hundreth pounds of lawful monie of England, to be employed in the said Iron worke ;"

¹ Journal of the House of Commons, IV. 270. See also Journal of the House of Lords, VIII. 24, and Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, VIII. 134, XXI. 247.

² Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 496, 497.

³ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, XI. 59.

⁴ 2 Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., VIII. 14.

The Ancient Iron Works at Braintree, Mass. (The First in America), by Samuel A. Bates. So. Braintree, 1898, pp. 30.

⁵ 4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI. 516.

Said John Winthrop with Emanuel Downing and Hugh Peter as sureties agree to be accountable to said Nicholas Bond for said sum and all benefit, advantage and increase thereof.

Emanuel Downing, writing from London Feb. 25, 1644, to "Cosen John Winthrop Esqr. at Tenhills,"¹ says:—

"Mr. Bond hath a mynde to the West Indyces, but is not resolved. He once wished his monie againe with some abatement, and when one of the Companie offred his monie, he refused yt."

And Robert Child in a letter² written from Gravesend, England, March 1, 1644 [-5], to John Winthrop, Jr., says:—

"I am glad to heare y^t y^e iron workes doe goe on . . . We are taking care to provide moneys . . . Some of o^r adventurers, as M^r Holland, M^r Bond, M^r Parkes, haue given out, and others, as M^r Burton, Greenhill, were coming in."

Two letters³ from the Promoters of the Iron Works to John Winthrop, Jr., one dated London, 4 June, 1645, the other London, 13 May, 1647, have come down to us, both signed by Nicholas Bond and others. In the latter they say:—

"Every new undertaking hath its difficulty. Ours hath met wth much. Casuall accidents have cost us very deare, and want of experience in the minerals in most of o^r workmen hath bin loss and charge to us. And worse qualificacōns in some of them have beene a trouble to you."

The enterprise was not successful, and in the Calendar of State Papers there is a petition⁴ to the Council of Foreign Plantations of Nicholas Bond and others "on behalf of themselves and other merchants adventurers in the iron-works in New England," reciting that

"Above 10 years since they erected sundry iron-works there at a cost of 15,000*l.*, and left John Gifford and W^m Avery [Aubrey] to manage same. For supposed debts the petitioners estates were seized and their agents imprisoned. About three years since the pe-

¹ 4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI. 60.

² 5 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., I. 153.

³ 2 Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., VIII. 15, 16.

⁴ Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, V. 17. See Petition to the "Comittee for foreign affaires," N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XXXVIII. 378. See also Suffolk Deeds, lib. 1, fol. 216.

tioners dispatched an agent to implore the common justice of the country, which they were so far from obtaining that their estates are still withheld even by some of the Judges themselves so that petitioners are without hope of remedy. Pray for relief."

There was a Nicholas Bond, an early settler in New England, whose relationship to this Nicholas is not as yet clearly established. He was of York, Maine,¹ as early at least as 1651, and took the oath of freeman² Nov. 22, 1652, when the Massachusetts Commissioners arrived there to receive the submission of the inhabitants.

PETER CHAMBERLAINE.

An Ordinance³ granting to "Dr. *Peter Chamberlaine* the sole Making of Baths and Bath Stones, within the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, and Dominion of *Wales*, for Fourteen Years," was referred to a committee, Sept. 22, 1648.

Dr. Peter Chamberlaine was a son of Peter Chamberlaine and great-grandson of William Chamberlaine, a French Protestant who settled in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He received the degree of M.D. at Padua in 1619, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1628. He instituted a system of hydro-therapeutics, and petitioned Parliament to consider it especially as a preventative of the plague. He was first an independent, then an anabaptist, but in 1660 he welcomed the accession of King Charles the Second and became physician to the King. He died in 1683, at Woodham Mortimer Hall, Co. Essex, England.⁴

GREGORY CLEMENT.

Gregory Clement merchant, on his petition was admitted a purchaser of Deans and Chapters Lands by order of Parlia-

¹ York Deeds, I. (Pt. II.) 13.

² Mass. Col. Rec., IV. (Pt. I.) 129.

I am indebted to Arthur Thomas Bond, of Wilmington, Mass., for much information as to Nicholas Bond of York. It is to be hoped that the researches he is now making will definitely determine the relationship, if any, between these two Nicholas Bonds.

³ Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 27.

⁴ Dict. National Biog., X. 14. See also Visitation of London, Harleian Soc. Pub., XV. 146.

ment,¹ June 25, 1649, and on the sale of estates of certain delinquents was to have "Pre-emption of a House in *Greenwich*, late belonging to *Andrew Cogan*; and likewise of a Farm at *Farningham* in the County of *Kent*, late belonging to *James Bunch* late Alderman of the City of *London*."²

He was a member of Parliament and a regicide, and he signed the death warrant of King Charles I. At the Restoration he went into hiding, but was found concealed "in a mean house near Gray's Inn" and sent to the Tower. He was tried, confessed himself guilty, and, Oct. 16, 1660, was executed.³

JOHN ELLISTON.

John Elliston, of Overhall, Co. Essex, son of John Elliston, an eminent clothier of Sible Hedingham, Co. Essex, who by persevering industry had accumulated a large estate, and who died June 16, 1630, was at the time of his father's death upwards of thirty years of age. By wife Winifred, daughter of Robert Barrington, Esq., he had John, Peter, and Oliver, among whom he divided his estates. Oliver Elliston, a Doctor of Physic, who died in London in December, 1665, left the manor of Hawkwood, Sible Hedingham, to his son-in-law, William Sparrow, Gentleman, attorney-at-law. Overhall had been purchased in 1622 of John Sparrow by John Elliston the elder and John Elliston the younger, clothiers, of Sible Hedingham, the latter being the father of John Elliston of Overhall.⁴

John Elliston, of Overhall, Gestingthorpe, Co. Essex, with his kinsman, John Sparrow, brought out an English version⁵ of the works of Jacob Boehme. He died in 1652.

"—Elliston of Gray's Inn" was among those recommended April 16, 1656, to his Highness for Commissioners for discoveries.⁶

John Elleston was Collector of Customs⁷ at Lyme in 1656.

¹ Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 243. See also Hist. MSS. Commission, 7th Report, 104.

² Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 597.

³ Dict. National Biog., XI. 32.

⁴ Wright's Hist. of Essex, I. 537; Morant's Essex, II. 287, 306, 307.

⁵ Dict. National Biog., LIII. 314.

⁶ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, IX. 278.

⁷ *Ibid.*, IX. 498.

A Lieutenant-Colonel Elleston, or Ellatson, is mentioned in 1659 in the Calendar of State Papers.¹

GUALTER FROST.

Gualter Frost, Sen., sometime manciple of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, afterward sword-bearer to the City of London, and City Chronologer,² was Commissary of Provisions for Ireland in 1642, and on the 13th of February, 1649, was made Secretary to the Council of State.³ He was also Treasurer to the Council. He was one of the Promoters of the Iron Works in New England.⁴

Among the almost innumerable references to him in the Calendar of State Papers is the following:—

September 16, 1650. "Mr. Frost to confer with the persons who have propounded taking off some of the Scotch prisoners, as to the terms upon which they will transport them beyond seas."⁵

He died in 1652, and November 29 of that year there was a Report of the Committee appointed by the Council on an

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, XII. 383; XIII. 130, 565, 581.

² Index to the Remembrancia, p. 306 note; Notes and Queries, 2d Series, VII. 259; XII. 191.

³ Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 364.

⁴ See *ante*, p. 28.

⁵ 2 Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., VIII. 17; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, V. 404. The Ancient Iron Works at Braintree, Mass. (The First in America), by Samuel A. Bates. So. Braintree, 1898. pp. 30.

⁶ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, II. 340.

These were prisoners of war. In Suffolk Deeds, lib. 1, fol. 5 and 6, there is a list dated Gravesend, 8 Nov. 1651, of Scotch prisoners, 272 in number, "free by ordinance of Parliament dat 20th of october 1651," and shipped in the "John & Sara" of London, John Greene, master, for Boston in New England.

The Rev. John Cotton, writing from Boston to "Lord General Cromwell" under date of 28 of 5th, 1651, says:—

"The Scots, whom God delivered into your hand at Dunbarre, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous (as we could) to make their yoke easy. Such as were sick of the scurvy or other diseases have not wanted physick and chyrurgery. They have not been sold for slaves to perpetuall servitude, but for 6 or 7 or 8 yeares, as we do our owne; and he that bought the most of them (I heare) buildeth houses for them, for every 4 an house, layeth some acres of ground thereto, which he giveth them as their owne, requiring 3 dayes in the weeke to worke for him (by turnes) and 4 dayes for themselves, and promiseth, assoone as they can repay him the money he layed out for them, he will set them at liberty." Hutchinson Papers, Prince Society Publications, I. 262-265.

order¹ of Parliament of 30 March, 1652, to inquire into the state and condition of his family. From this it appears that

“He left a widow, four sons, and two daughters; three of the sons are married, and have each a child, and one of the daughters is married, and has a son and four daughters, all living; the other son and daughter are in a marriageable condition, making 15 in all, and his own mother being 100 years old, died six weeks since.”²

Then follow some details as to his estate, and the Report adds:—

“so that what he has cleared for 11 years, the time he was employed in the affairs of the State, amounts to 3,400*l.*, and at his death, he did not leave above 20*l.* to bury him.”

March 29, 1652, it was ordered that John Thurloe be presented to the House as Secretary to the Council of State “in the room of Mr. Frost deceased.”³

Gualter Frost, Jr., was admitted, February 22, 1649, to the Council of State as Assistant Secretary, “to help his father,”⁴ and was allowed twenty shillings a day.

March 29, 1652, it was ordered that he should “continue in the same employment and salary, notwithstanding the death of his father.”⁵

July 11, 1652, he is to “have leave of absence for some days, for recovery of his health, and his brother, Joseph Frost, to attend Council meantime.”⁶

He became Treasurer⁷ to the Council, and held the office as late at least as 1660.

ROBERT HAUGHTON.

Governor Winthrop,⁸ in his list of Gifts bestowed on the Massachusetts Colony since 1634, says:—

“Mr. Robert Houghton of Southwark, brewer, and others, gave to this colony, at the motion of Captain Underhill, 10 barrels powder.”

¹ Journal of the House of Commons, VII. 111. The House of Commons ordered that £1000 be allotted to his wife and children.

² Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, IV. 512. See also *ibid.*, V. 453.

³ *Ibid.*, IV. 198, 199.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I. 11.

⁵ *Ibid.*, IV. 198.

⁶ *Ibid.*, IV. 328.

⁷ *Ibid.*, VI. 386.

⁸ Governor Winthrop's Journal, II. 342.

"1641. Mr. Welde and Mr. Peter &c. procured from Mr. Houghton, the king's brewer, and divers others £500, which was bestowed in commodities &c."

At a General Court¹ held at Boston, September 8, 1642,

"It was appointed thanks should be returned to M^r Willobie, M^r Haughton, & M^r Andrews, wth oth^{rs}, for their kindnes."

Of the money collected in London "for the Benefit of the Plantation in *Generall*,"² and sent to New England by Major Sedgwick in 1644, the Rev. Thomas Welde and the Rev. Hugh Peter acknowledge to have received

"Of Alderman Andrews 50£, of M^r Haughton £20."

The Corporation for Promoting the Gospel of Christ among the Indians in New England was incorporated by Act of Parliament³ July 27, 1649, and Robert Houghton was one of the sixteen citizens of London who were its charter members.

Robert Houghton was one of the Promoters of the Iron Works in New England,⁴ and one of the Governor and Company of London for the Plantation of the Summer Islands.⁵

His will,⁶ in which he styles himself "of the parish of S^t. Olave's, Southworth, in the County of Surrey, brewer," is dated December 25, 1653, and it was proved at Westminster, January 7, 1653-4. In it he mentions his daughters Martha, Sarah, Hannah, Mary, the wife of John Planner the younger, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Willcox. Among other bequests, he gives £20 to his "dearely loveinge and pious sister Mary Norton wife of ffrancis Norton of Charles towne in Newe England." He appoints sole executrix his wife Mary Houghton, who was a daughter of William Sedgwick and a sister of Major-General Robert Sedgwick, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

¹ Mass. Col. Rec., II. 27.

² Rev. Thomas Welde's "Innocency Cleared"; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XXXVI. 68. See also *ibid.*, XXXIX. 179.

³ Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 271; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XXXVI. 157, 158.

⁴ See *ante*, p. 28.

⁵ Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., VIII. 15.

The Ancient Iron Works at Braintree, Mass. (The First in America), by Samuel A. Bates. So. Braintree, 1898. pp. 30.

⁶ Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, I. 590.

⁷ Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England, 257; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XLII. 66. See also *ibid.*, XLII. 65-69, 184; XXXVIII. 206, 207; XLI. 363.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND.

Cornelius Holland,¹ born 3 March, 1599, graduated B. A. at Cambridge in 1618. He was at one time in the service of Sir Henry Vane, and was afterward Paymaster and Clerk of the Green Cloth to the Prince of Wales.² In 1640 he was elected Member of Parliament for Windsor. In 1649 he became a member of the Council of State and served on many of its Committees, among them one "to examine the business of Col. Washington."³ He was also to consult with others "as to how the King's plate may be best melted down and minted."⁴

He was one of the Promoters of the Iron Works in New England,⁵ and in 1644 one of the Governor and Company of London for the Plantation of the Summer Islands.⁶ The Council of State, June 25, 1653, ordered that a commission be granted to Cornelius Holland, Esq^{re}, Colonel Owen Rowe, and fifteen others,⁷

"To be a Company for governing & carrying on the affairs of the Somer Islands als Bermudas, and to have the same powers & privileges, as the former Company had."

He was a member of the Committee for Plantations in America, one of the Commissioners for Plantations⁸ in 1643, and was one of the signers of the Providence Plantations Charter obtained by Roger Williams in 1644. Cornelius Holland and Sir Henry Vane, as well as the Lord Protector and Mr. John Clarke, received the thanks of the colony for the great service rendered by them in procuring the confirmation of this charter.⁹

¹ Dict. National Biog., XXVII. 139; Notes and Queries, 2d Series, XII. 40; 7th Series, V. 281.

² Journal of the House of Commons, IV. 270.

³ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, I. 275.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I. 327.

⁵ See *ante*, pp. 28, 29.

The Ancient Iron Works at Braintree, Mass. (The First in America), by Samuel A. Bates. So. Braintree, 1898, pp. 30; Suffolk Deeds, lib. 16, fol. 42.

⁶ Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, I. 590.

⁷ *Ibid.*, II. 42; Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, I. 404.

⁸ Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, I. 324; Coll. Rhode Island Hist. Soc., VII. 40-44.

⁹ R. I. Col. Rec., I. 283; 1 Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., VI. 47; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XI. 41; 2 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI. 349, 510; IX. 185.

Edward Randolph, writing to the Archbishop of Canterbury in relation to "A Generall account granted to y^e Gov^r & Company Erected in Engl^d for Evangelizing Indians in New England,"¹ says:—

"About y^e year 1643 letters patent were granted to y^e L^d Warwick and other factious Lords as also to Hugh Peters Goodwin: Oliver Cromwell Cornelius Holland & other Seditious Commoners: to the number of 18: with power to collect money all over England to dispose of y^t money accordingly."

He was a Regicide. At the Restoration he was excepted from the Bill of Indemnity, and his estates in England and the Bermudas were confiscated.² But he succeeded in escaping to the Continent, and is said to have died at Lusanne.

JOHN HUMPHRY.

Among several contemporary John Humfreys, Humphries, and Umfreyes,—for the unsettled orthography of the period forbids us to place much reliance on mere differences of spelling,—it is by no means certain who was the John Humphry mentioned in the Act of 1650. Perhaps the following notes may aid us to come to a decision.

John Humfrey, who was of great service to the Massachusetts Colony in its early stages, had a house in Sandwich, Co. Kent, but lived generally in London. He signed the agreement, August 26, 1629, at Cambridge, England, with Saltonstall, Winthrop, and the rest, "to pass the Seas, (under God's protection,) to inhabit and continue in New England."³ He was chosen in England, October 20, 1629, Deputy Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, but business matters prevented him from accompanying Winthrop in 1630 to New England; and at a Court of Assistants held aboard the "Arbella," March 23, 1629, he was "discharged of his Deputy-shipp" "in regard hee was to stay behinde in England."⁴ He came, however, four years later with his wife, Susan, a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and with money, goods, and

¹ N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XXXVII. 156.

² Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, V. 75; Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, II. 164.

³ Mem. Hist. of Boston, I. 100.

⁴ Mass. Col. Rec., I. 70.

cattle for the infant colony.¹ He had previously been chosen an Assistant² at a General Court held in Boston, May 9, 1632, as his arrival was then daily expected. He took the oath of freeman,³ May 25, 1636.

He had grants of land from the General Court,⁴ was one of the magistrates who were to hold court for Saugus and Salem,⁵ was on the committee for military affairs, and, June 2, 1641, it was ordered that he should be "sergent maior generall" of the colony.⁶ He became in 1640 a member of the Artillery Company.⁷

But misfortune overtook him. He suffered serious losses, and his estate was much impaired.⁸ He contemplated removing from New England. Governor Winthrop, under date of 1639, says:⁹—

¹ Winthrop's Journal, I. 134.

² Mass. Col. Rec., I. 95.

³ Mass. Col. Rec., I. 372.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I. 102, 147, 217, 226. See also "Documents relating to Colonel John Humphrey's Farm at Lynn," by Henry F. Waters; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XXXI. 307. One of the depositions made "26 4^{mo} 62" speaks of "John Humphreys Esq;" as then deceased. See also Register, XL. 162; XLI. 262.

⁵ Mass. Col. Rec., I. 175.

⁶ *Ibid.*, I. 329.

⁷ Roberts' Hist. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., I. 104.

⁸ 4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI. 96.

⁹ Winthrop's Journal, I. 331.

The Calendar of State Papers contains a number of references to John Humphrey in connection with the Island of Providence. This was, of course, Old Providence.

Feb. 25, 1641, it was voted "That Capt. John Humphreys, now in New England, be Governor of Providence."

March 31, 1641. The Company of the Providence Island to Captain Humphreys. They "are encouraged by his integrity and worth, to recommend to his acceptance the government of the island. Confess the employment is below his merit, but do not doubt of his readiness to engage in the undertaking." "Leave it to his own discretion to pursue any designs upon Cape Gratia de Dios. Hope he may be accompanied with many good families and persons, that the foundation of a considerable colony may be laid."

The minutes of a court for Providence Island, held at Brook House, June 28, 1641, show that there were "Articles signed, in which Emanuel Truebody agrees to send two ships from New England to Providence, with Capt. Humphreys and others." These ships were the "Sparrow" and "Salutation" of New England, 140 tons apiece. The capture of the island by the Spaniards probably caused this voyage to be abandoned. (Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, I. 317, 320.)

See the 8th Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission (Appendix, Part II. p. 49), for a letter from John Humphrey to Lord Mandeville, dated Boston, March 27, 1641, "explaining the difficulty of doing anything for his Lordship's 'parts and plantations,' caused by want of shipping, and the project of certain persons to plant some part of Florida. Fears were entertained for the safety of Providence Island, as it was insufficiently manned."

"Many men began to inquire after the southern parts; and the great advantages supposed to be had in Virginia and the West Indies, &c. made this country to be disesteemed of many; and yet those countries (for all their great wealth) have sent hither, both this year and formerly, for supply of clothes and other necessities; and some families have forsaken both Providence and other the Caribbee Islands and Virginia to come live here. And though our people saw what meagre, unhealthful countenances they brought hither, and how fat and well liking they became soon, yet they were so taken with the ease and plenty of those countries, as many of them sold their estates here to transport themselves to Providence; among whom the chief was John Humfrey, Esq. a gentleman of special parts of learning and activity, and a godly man, who had been one of the first beginners in the promoting of this plantation, and had laboured very much therein. He, being brought low in his estate, and having many children, and being well known to the lords of Providence, and offering himself to their service, was accepted to be the next governor. Whereupon he laboured much to draw men to join with him."

This was displeasing to the General Court and Elders, who remonstrated with them.

"Notwithstanding these considerations, divers of them persisted in their resolutions, and went about to get some ship or bark to transport them; but they were still crossed by the hand of God."

And again,¹ under date of 1640:—

"Mr. Humfrey, who was now for Providence with his company, raised an ill report of this country, were here kept, in spite of all their endeavours and means to have been gone this winter, and his corn and all his hay to the value of £160 were burnt by his own servants who made a fire in his barn, and by gunpowder, which accidentally took fire, consumed all; himself having at the court before petitioned for some supply of his want, whereupon the court gave him £250. Soon after also Providence was taken by the Spaniards, and the Lords lost all their care and cost to the value of above £60,000."

The capture of the Island of Providence by the Spaniards caused him to change his plans, and he determined to return to England. He was present at a General Court held at Boston, October 7, 1641, and opposite his name in the Colony Records² is written the word "depted." On the same day,

¹ Winthrop's Journal, II. 13.

² Mass. Col. Rec., I. 336, 338. After the word "depted" there are some characters in shorthand.

"To gratify Mr Humfrey at his departure, & the rather for his publique charges & travell in his place of serieant maior, the sume of twenty marks "

was granted him by the Court.

He sailed for England, October 26, 1641, leaving his young children behind.¹

An ordinance² was passed by both houses of Parliament, December 4, 1645, reducing the household of the King's Children and, to provide for the necessary maintenance of the servants of that family, the following yearly pensions were ordered to be paid: To Nicholas Bond, Esquire, £200; John Humfrey, Esquire, £400; Cornelius Holland, Esquire, for other household servants, £3325: 4: 11.

January 9, 1648, an ordinance was sent down from the Lords to which they desired the concurrence of the House, entitled "**An Order** for Colonel *John Humfries* Esquire to have an Office in the Custom-House."³

"The High Court of Justice⁴ for the Trial of King Charles the First," ordered, January 17, 1649,

"That a sword be carried before the Lord President at the Trial of the King. That John Humphreys, esq. do bear the sword before the Lord President. That a mace, or maces, together with a sword, be likewise carried before the Lord President."

And, January 20, 1649, it was

"Ordered, That sir Henry Mildmay be desired to deliver unto John Humphreys, esq. the Sword of State in his custody; which said sword the said Mr. Humphreys is to bear before the Lord President of this Court."⁵

¹ For the misfortunes that befell these children, see Winthrop's Journal, II. 45; Mass. Col. Rec., II. 12, 13; and 5 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., I. 333, 334.

A letter from John Humfrey after his return to England may be found in 4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI. 18. It is dated Weymouth, July 21, 1642, and was written to John Winthrop, Jr., who was then in England. Another to Governor Winthrop, dated Gravesend, Sept. 4, 1646, is in Hutchinson Papers, Prince Society Pub., I. 179.

² Journal of the House of Lords, VIII. 24; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, VIII. 134, XXI. 247.

³ Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 115; Journal of the House of Lords, X. 635. See also Hist. MSS. Commission, 7th Report, 59, 67.

⁴ Cobbett's State Trials, IV. 1063, 1066.

⁵ I am well aware that Mr. Savage (Winthrop's Journal, I. 75 note) expresses the opinion that this John Humphreys was not the John Humfrey who

June 26, 1649, Parliament passed an Act for the Sale of the Goods and Personal Estate of the late King, Queen, and Prince; and John Humphreys of Westminster, Esq., was appointed one of the Trustees under the Act.¹

In 1650 John Humfrey signs as one of the trustees for the "Sale of the Goods and Personal Estate of the late King, Queen, and Prince."²

Roger Williams in a letter³ to John Winthrop, Jr., "From Sir Henry Vane's at Whitehall, 20, 2, 52. (So calld.)" says:—

"Our old friend Col. Humphries is gone, & lately allso Col. Cooke."

The House of Commons, December 19, 1651, passed the following Resolve:⁴—

"That Colonel *John Humfries* eldest Son of Colonel *John Humfries* deceased, be admitted, and hereby enabled, to execute all and every the Publick Places and Employments, which the said Colonel *Humfries*, the Father, had in his Life-time; as well by the several Acts for Sale of the Goods of the late King, Queen, and Prince, and of the Lands of the late King, Queen, and Prince, as otherwise: And that the said Colonel *John Humfries*, the Son, shall have, receive, and enjoy all such Salaries, Pensions, Profits, and Advantages thereby, as the said Colonel *John Humfries*, the Father, should, or might have had and received in respect thereof."

The Council of State issued a warrant⁵ August 9, 1653, for the payment to John Humphreys of the arrears of his late father's salary as sword-bearer to the High Court of Justice.

came to Boston in 1634. I hesitate to differ from so eminent an authority, but it seems to me that the probabilities point the other way. It will be noticed that Mary, the widow of Col. John Humphrey the elder, calls Col. John Humphrey the younger "his son." Unfortunately we have not the original before us, but only the printed Calendar, but certainly it is not an unreasonable conjecture that Mary was the wife of Col. John Humphrey the elder by a subsequent marriage, and that Col. John Humphrey the younger was his son by his first wife. It is probable, however, that further investigation will settle the matter one way or the other, and so render superfluous all suppositions and speculations. Until then I am content to let the case rest as it is.

¹ Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 243; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XL. 27.

² Journal of the House of Commons, VI. 497.

³ 4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI. 286.

⁴ Journal of the House of Commons, VII. 55.

⁵ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, VI. 451.

An order¹ was passed April 12, 1652, by the Council of State,

“on the petition of Mary, widow of Col. Jno. Humfrey, and on hearing what has been offered on behalf of Col. Jno. Humfrey, his son, that as to the money desired to be paid her, as arrears due to her late husband for service to the late High Court of Justice, Mr. Manley keep it in his hands until their right to administration be made to appear.”

By an order² passed August 11, 1652, the “restraint laid by Council on Mr. Manley, by order of 12 April” was “taken off” and he was left to pay these arrears to the administrator.

An order³ was passed by the Council of State, April 7, 1657,

“On report from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland on the petition of Mary, widow of Col. John Humphreys — noting that on account of her poverty and charge of children, and the faithful service of her husband, they are fit objects of compassion, especially as he is 700*l.* in arrear of a pension of 400*l.* a year from the late Court of Wards, which was settled on him by Parliament for life, and which Col. Humphreys the son alleges to be assigned to the petitioner — order to advise a warrant to pay her 40*s.* a week till the said 700 is repaid.”

The Council of State, January 19, 1654, passed an order⁴

“that for the 2 great swords of the late King, bought by Col. Humphreys, there be paid him as much money as they cost,”

and £50 were paid him for them.

At a meeting⁵ of the Council of State, August 27, 1657,

“On report from the Committee on reference of Jane Baker’s claim to the 2 swords bought of Col. Humfreys — that they were delivered her by the Trustees for Sale of the late King’s goods in lieu of 50*l.* due to her; that she lent them to be used for the service, and being in the custody of Col. John Humfreys, at his death, Col. Humfreys, the son, took them, and alleges that his father paid 50*l.* for the State, and that Council, not knowing Jane Baker’s right, bought the swords of the son for 50*l.* — order that Humfreys pay Mrs. Baker the said 50*l.*, or in default, that it be deducted from moneys due to him for service in Jamaica.”

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, IV. 214.

³ *Ibid.*, X. 331.

⁵ *Ibid.*, XI. 83.

² *Ibid.*, IV. 364.

⁴ *Ibid.*, VI. 364, 457.

At a meeting¹ of the Council, November 19, 1657, —

As Col. Humfreys "said he would submit that 50*l.* should be paid to Jane Baker out of his arrears, as she only lent the swords and had been divers years out of her money" — Order "for a warrant to pay Mrs. Baker the 50*l.* without fees, to be defalked from Col. Humfreys' arrears."

At a meeting² of the Council, May 18, 1658, the following order was passed: —

"Col. Humphreys to deliver to the Sword Bearer appointed to the High Court of Justice the sword formerly the late King's, and bought for his Highness' use and paid for accordingly."

Colonel John Humfrey, the younger, then of Lynn, in New England, a son of the preceding, joined the Artillery Company³ in 1641. He went to England,⁴ and is frequently mentioned in the State Papers. In addition to the foregoing extracts from those papers, the following may be of service in identifying him.

At a meeting⁵ of the Council of State, held June 1, 1655, the Petition of Colonel John Humphrey was referred to three Colonels "to learn from him if his occasions will stand with a present engagement in the Western expedition;⁶ and if they find he will be ready in time not to hinder the voyage, to treat with him about terms."

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, XI. 173.

² *Ibid.*, XII. 27.

³ Roberts' Hist. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., I. 116.

⁴ In 4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI. 102, there is a letter, dated Salem vlt: Sept: from Hugh Peter to John Winthrop, asking him to put his hand and seal to the Testimony for "Mr. Humfrey, now bound for England with his sonne only with him, . . . purposing to returne in the Spring." The Editors say that this cannot refer to the voyage of the father to England in October, 1641, but probably to another previously made by him to England, or to a contemplated voyage never made.

⁵ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, VIII. 196.

⁶ This was Cromwell's West Indian expedition. Its effects were far reaching. That far-sighted statesman, by this well-considered and carefully planned master stroke, definitely fixed the future policy of England, determined the subsequent extension of her colonial system, and laid the foundations of her present supremacy. Jamaica was taken May 10, 1655. See also "The Causes of Cromwell's West Indian Expedition," by Dr. Frank Strong, in the American Historical Review, IV. 228-245.

Secretary Nicholas writes to Jos. Jane,¹ October $\frac{19}{29}$, 1655:

"I do not think there are any English at Jamaica . . . I think that they are all come to the Barbadoes, and that the supplies under Humphrey and Sedgwick are likewise there, waiting orders, as both the Generals have come away."

And Thomas Ross to Secretary Nicholas at Cologne, $\frac{\text{Jan. } 23}{\text{Feb. } 2}$, 1655-6, says:² —

"A ship from Jamaica reports that since Col. Humphreys arrived there with relief, the seamen are pretty healthful."

Major Robert Sedgwick, writing from Jamaica, November 6, 1655, to John Winthrop, Jr., at Pequot Harbor, says:³ —

"Collo. Jo. Humphries and Mai^r William Pellam, who came out w^h vs, are indifferent well. The Coll. hat a beene extreame sicke."

After the Restoration, the Petition of Thomas Nichols to the King⁴

"Asks for a grant of the plantation at Ligonée, in Jamaica, belonging to Colonel Humphryes, deceased about a year ago, as great an enemy to his Majesty as he ever heard of, which is free from any one's just claim."

AZARIAH HUSBANDS.

In 1655 Azariah Husbands and others were "trustees of the regiment late Col. Rich's now Lord Howard's."⁵

June 1, 1658, "Azariah Husbands, of Chalton" was one of the Commissioners in Co. Hants "for ejecting scandalous Ministers, and their Assistants."⁶

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, VIII. 388.

Major-General Robert Sedgwick, of Charlestown, Mass., died in Jamaica, May 24, 1656. (Wyman's Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, II. 852.)

Edward Winslow, who had been Governor of the Plymouth Colony, but who was in England when he was appointed by Cromwell one of the Commissioners to go out with this expedition, died in the passage between Hispaniola and Jamaica, and was buried at sea. (N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XXXVIII. 21.)

² Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, IX. 133.

³ 5 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., I. 381.

⁴ Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, V. 185. This petition bears no date, but the next paper in order — Thomas Nichols to the King — is dated Feb. 2, 1664.

⁵ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, VIII. 377; IX. 29.

⁶ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, XII. 42.

Azariah Husbands, Esq., of Little Horkesley, Co. Essex, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Feilder, Esq., of Barrow Court in Hampshire, and widow of Richard Knight, Esq., of Chawton, near Alton. He died April 5, 1666, leaving three children.¹

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

John Hutchinson,² son of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, knight, of Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, born in Nottingham September 18, 1615, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and entered Lincoln's Inn in 1637.

In the Civil War he took the parliamentary side, and was appointed Governor of both the town and castle of Nottingham. The Royalists attempted to bribe him to betray the castle and garrison, "which he scornfully refused to do"; and Parliament, December 25, 1643, ordered a letter to be sent him thanking him for his "Fidelity to Religion, and the Parliament."³

In 1646 he was returned to Parliament as member for Nottinghamshire, and he became in 1649 a member of the Council of State. He was a Regicide, and "after serious consideration and prayer he signed the sentence against the King." At the Restoration he escaped the fate of the other Regicides, it being agreed that he was not to be excepted from the Act of Indemnity. In 1663, however, he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Yorkshire plot, and after being confined in the Tower was finally transferred to Sandown Castle, in Kent, where he died September 11, 1664, of a fever, the castle being ruinous and unhealthy.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

George Hutchinson,⁴ a younger brother of the preceding, was born at Owthorpe in 1618.

¹ *Archæologia*, XLVI. 277, Notes on Little Horkesley Church, Essex, by Clements Robert Markham; *Morant's Essex*, II. 235; *Visitation of Essex*, by Sir Edward Bysshe, p. 51.

² *Dict. National Biog.*, XXVIII. 339.

Memoirs of the Life of Col. John Hutchinson, by Lucy Hutchinson, ed. 1885, I. 57 and note.

³ *Journal of the House of Commons*, III. 353.

⁴ *Memoirs of the Life of Col. John Hutchinson* by Lucy Hutchinson, ed. 1885, I. 58.

When a Royalist attempt on Nottingham was feared, in 1642, the inhabitants banded together and chose him for their captain, "who having lived among them, was very much loved and esteemed by them."¹ He was made afterward lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot.

He visited his brother John during the confinement of the latter in the Tower, went with him to Sandown Castle, where he was afterward imprisoned, and remained there until his brother's death.²

He and his brother John were both disinherited by their father for espousing the cause of the Parliament.³

THOMAS JOPSON.

Thomas Jopson, of Cudworth, Co. York, son of Thomas Jopson and Mary, his wife, who married for her second husband Thomas Bolles, was baptized January 28, 1606. He was a justice of the peace and treasurer of the lame soldiers. His will is dated August 22, 1653. He died the same month, and is buried in the Church of Royston.⁴

ROBERT NORWOOD.

In a letter⁵ dated February 28, 1641-2, from Richard Norwood of Bermuda to the Governor and Company of the Bermudas at London, he writes:—

"I have received . . . a yearly stipend . . . whereof I humbly intreat the continuance, and that it may be paid as formerly to my loving kinsman M^r Robert Norwood, who will faithfully bestow it for me."

And again,⁶ under date of May 14, 1645:—

"I understand from Rich Jaunly, servant to my kinsman Capt Rob: Norwood (himself being in the Parliaments service in the west parts of England) that he received of you a yeares salary."

¹ *Memoirs of the Life of Col. John Hutchinson* by Lucy Hutchinson, ed. 1885, I. 187.

² *Ibid.*, II. 323, 350.

³ See also "The Hutchinsons of Salem," by Joseph L. Chester, *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register*, XXII. 236-254.

⁴ *Foster's Visitation of Yorkshire*, 622; *Hunter's Hist. of Yorkshire*, II. 399.

⁵ *Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas*, I. 570; *Cal. State Papers, Col. Series*, I. 323.

⁶ *Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas*, I. 593; *Cal. State Papers, Col. Series*, I. 326.

The Committee of both Kingdoms,¹ May 9, 1644, —

"Ordered . . . That the officers of Col. Harvey's regiment, viz., Major Mainwaring, Capt. Heriott Washbourne, Capt. Norwood, Capt. Symon Hackett, and Capt. John Blackwell, junr., do attend this Committee."

A "Capt. Norwood," July 20, 1646, appears in the list of those who were in the garrison of Worcester at its surrender.²

In the proceedings of the Committee of both Houses, at Derby House,³ October 24, 1648, it was ordered: —

"That Captain Norwood, captain of a troop of Lincolnshire horse, be discharged from the service in Cumberland to which he was lately commanded."

April 10, 1649, Captain Lumley Thelwell and Captain Norwood were ordered "to march with their troops of horse to Chester, for transportation to Ireland."⁴

July 18, 1649, the Council of State issued a warrant to the Collector for prize goods "To deliver the London of Flushing to Capt. Rob. Norwood, on payment of 422*l.* 7*s.*, her appraised value."⁵

In the Flanders Correspondence there is a letter⁶ from Colonel Herbert Pine to Secretary Nicholas, March 6 and 16, 1659–60, in which he says: —

"I enclose letters from the King and Duke of York, which I missed sending by Major Norwood."

NATHANIEL RICH.

Nathaniel Rich,⁷ son of Robert Rich, was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1639. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the life guards of the Earl of Essex, and was afterward successively captain, then lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel of a regiment of horse. He fought at Naseby, distinguished himself in an attack on the Royalists at St. Columb in Cornwall,

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, XIX. 155.

² *Ibid.*, XXI. 456.

³ *Ibid.*, XXII. 309.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I. 529. See also *ibid.*, I. 77, 182, 210, 381, 480.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I. 541.

⁶ *Ibid.*, XIII. 385.

⁷ Dict. National Biog., XLVIII. 119. Notes and Queries, 3d Series, XI. 256, 392; 5th Series, IX. 335, X. 31. Wotton's English Baronetage, III. (Part II.) 586–595.

and in 1648 recovered the castles on the coast which had fallen into the hands of the Royalists.

He twice received the thanks of Parliament,¹ He was elected a member of Parliament for Cirencester, being admitted in 1649.

By order² of the Council of State, May 21, 1653, —

“Colonels Bennett, Nathaniel Rich and Philip Jones, Cornelius Holland,” (and two others) . . . “or any three of them” were “appointed a committee to consider the present condition of the Somers Islands.”

The Rev. Mr. Hooper reports,³ May 30, 1650, that a ship and 100 men were

“com over to take the Island, which was vnder the command of Capt Powell, Colonell Rich M^r Hollond Capt Norwood and Capt Bond Commissioners aboard it, as he was informed from good hands, and he doubts not but he would proue it.”

Having become an open opponent of the Protector's government, he was deprived of the command of his regiment, but after Cromwell's death it was restored to him. After the Restoration he became an object of suspicion to the government of Charles II., and was imprisoned, but was subsequently released. His will was probated in 1702. His first wife was a sister of John Hampden.⁴

OWEN ROWE.

Owen Rowe, son of John Rowe,⁵ was born probably in 1593. He is described in his marriage license as “of All Hallows,

¹ Journal of the House of Commons, V. 672; VII. 799.

² Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, II. 41; Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, I. 402.

³ Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, I. 660.

⁴ The will of his kinsman, Sir Nathaniel Rich (Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England, 871; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, XLVIII. p. 267), proved Dec. 1, 1636, gives to Nathaniel Rich, nephew of the testator, an estate in Essex, and provides for his education at the University of Cambridge, and then at Lincoln's Inn. The testator also gives the residue of his shares in the Bermudas or Somer Islands for “the maintenance of a free school in those Islands,” “and my desire is that some of the Indian children to be brought either from Virginia or New England, or some other continent of America, such as my executor shall think fittest, may be brought over there to be instructed in the knowledge of true religion.” Among other bequests, he gives an annuity to “Thomas Grimsdich, the eldest son of my brother Grimsdich, who is now in the Isle of Providence.”

⁵ Dict. National Biog., XLIX. 345.

Honey Lane, haberdasher,"¹ but he was afterward of the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman Street.² He was a strong Puritan, was one of the Massachusetts Bay Company³ in 1629, and intended at one time to emigrate to New England. In announcing this purpose in a letter⁴ to John Winthrop, dated February 18, 1635, he says:—

"I have now put off my trade, and as soone as it shall please God to send in my debts, that I may paye what I owe . . . I am for your parte."

"M^r Owen Roe his possession in the limits of Boston" is thus described:⁵—

"One house & garden bounded wth the streete north: the lane west: the Cove south: & John Pelton East."

The Boston Records, under date of 20th 4th mo, 1636, contain the following:⁶—

"it Was agreed y^t M^r Owyn Roe, of London, having a house and townes lott amongst Vs & certaine cattell, shall have layd out for him 200 acre of ground att Mount Woollystone for the p^{re}sent releife of his cattell, & for him to inioy whenas he shalbecome an Inhabitant amongst Vs, & not otherwise."

He remained in England, however, and was a colonel in the Civil War.

The Council of State,⁷ June 25, 1653, ordered that a commission be granted to Cornelius Holland, Esq^{re}, Colonel Owen Rowe, and fifteen others,—

"To be a Company for governing & carrying on the affairs of the So^mer Islands als Bermudas, and to have the same powers & privileges, as the former Company had."

He was for some time Deputy Governor of the Bermuda Company in England.

¹ London Marriage Licences, p. 1161.

² Archæologia, L. 23.

³ Mass. Col. Rec., I. 37^a, 37^b, 37^d, 50, 52, 54, 58, 130.

⁴ Hutchinson Papers, Prince Soc. Pub., I. 65, 66.

⁵ Boston Book of Possessions, p. 91.

⁶ Boston Town Records, I. 8.

⁷ Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, I. 404; Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, II. 42.

He was a member of the High Court of Justice which tried Charles I., and he signed the death warrant of the King.

On the Restoration he was tried as a Regicide and convicted, but was allowed to end his days in prison. He died in the Tower, December 25, 1661.

The Governor of Bermuda was ordered to make an exact survey of the

"Estates of Owen Rowe Cornelius Holland, and Sir John Danvers as vpon the conviction and attainder of the horrid murder of our Dear Father of ever glorious memory, are become forfeit and confiscat vnto vs, and lye in those our Islands of the Bermudas and their members vnder yo^r Government,"

and the lands were forfeited and granted by the Crown to Henry Killigrew and Robert Dongan.¹

WILLIAM ROWE.

Carlyle says:—

"Colonel Bright and Scoutmaster Rowe are persons that often occur, though somewhat undistinguishably, in the Old Pamphlets . . . 'Scoutmaster' is the Chief of the Corps of 'Guides,' as soldiers now call them . . . Scoutmaster Rowe, William Rowe, appears with an enlarged sphere of influence, presiding over the Cromwell spy-world in a very diligent, expert and almost respectable manner, some years afterwards, in the *Milton State-Papers*. His counsel might be useful with Argyre; his experienced eye, at any rate, might take a glance of the Scottish Country, with advantage to an invading General."²

In 1644 William Rowe was Secretary to the Commissioners with the Army in the North,³ and February 26, 1649, he was appointed by the Council of State one of the agents to Scotland.⁴

July 18, 1649, William Rowe, Scout-master General to the Army, is to go with the letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and receive instructions from Mr. Scott.⁵

March 27, 1650, he was appointed a special messenger to carry over a letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.⁶

¹ Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, V. 75; Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, II. 164.

² Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, I. 308-309.

³ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, XX., XXI.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I. 20.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I. 238.

⁶ *Ibid.*, II. 62.

February 12, 1651, he was appointed Secretary to the Irish and Scotch Committees to succeed Colonel Hill,¹ and he held this office² until 1654.

November 11, 1652, the Council declare that the reports of unfaithfulness in the trust of Mr. Rowe, Secretary to the Irish and Scotch Committee, are false and scandalous.³

July 28, 1654, the Council advised that John Rushworth and William Rowe be

"commissioned to execute the office of registrar to the Admiralty Court, void by death of Thos. Wyan."⁴

JOHN RUSHWORTH.

John Rushworth, son of Laurence Rushworth, is said to have been educated at Oxford. He was bred to the law, and was admitted, August 14, 1641, a member of Lincoln's Inn.⁵

April 25, 1640, he was appointed Clerk-Assistant to the House of Commons. When the King came to the House to demand the five members, Rushworth, without orders, took down his speech in shorthand. Charles, seeing this, sent for him and compelled him to deliver a copy of it, which the King at once had printed. Rushworth was appointed Secretary to the General and the Council of War, and in that capacity accompanied Sir Thomas Fairfax in his campaigns. At Naseby he was with the baggage train in the rear, and wrote an account of Rupert's attack upon it. He also wrote accounts of other operations of Fairfax. He afterward acted as Cromwell's secretary, and signed the declaration published by his army when they entered Scotland.⁶

The Council advised, July 28, 1654, that —

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, III. 43.

² *Ibid.*, VII. 446.

³ *Ibid.*, IV. 487.

⁴ *Ibid.*, VII. 270.

⁵ Dict. National Biog., XLIX. 419.

⁶ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, II. 247, 322. Carlyle says (Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, II. 159): "Rushworth goes with him [Cromwell] as Secretary; historical John; having now done with Fairfax: — but, alas, his Papers for this Period are all lost to us: it was not safe to print them with the others; and they are lost! The *Historical Collections*, with their infinite rubbish and their modicum of jewels, cease at the Trial of the King; leaving us, fallen into far worse hands, to repent of our impatience, and regret the useful John!"

"John Rushworth and Wm. Rowe be commissioned to execute the office of registrar to the Admiralty Court, void by death of Thos. Wyan."¹

He was elected, April 2, 1657, member of Parliament for Berwick, re-elected in 1659 and again in 1660, but not in 1661.

The Colony of Massachusetts employed Rushworth as its Agent at a salary of twelve guineas a year and his expenses, "yet is not all hee hath done worth a rush."²

He again represented Berwick in 1679 and 1681.

Although he had inherited an estate and held lucrative posts, his affairs became embarrassed, and he spent the last six years of his life in the King's Bench prison, Southwark,

"where, being reduced to his second childship, for his memory was quite decayed by taking too much brandy to keep up his spirits, he quietly gave up the ghost in his lodging in a certain alley there, called Rules Court, on 12 May, 1690."

Eight volumes of his Historical Collections have been printed.

WILLIAM SAYLE.

William Sayle was an early settler of the Bermuda, Somers', or Summer Islands, and was first a Sheriff and a member of the Council.³ He was Governor of Bermuda in 1641, and a second time in 1643-5. When the Civil War was raging in England, the Colonists were divided, but "Capt" Sayle his more moderate and temperate carriage" prevented an actual outbreak. He was so little of an extremist that he was charged by the Royalists with being an Independent, and by the Independents with being a Royalist.

He was present at the Thursday lecture delivered in Boston, November 5, 1646, by the Rev. John Cotton,⁴ having come from the Bermudas in order to take passage for England "in the first ship that came this Year 1646 from New England."

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, VII. 270.

² Hutchinson Papers, Prince Society Pub., II. 206; Letter from John Collins to Governor Leverett, March 19, 1674-5.

³ Dict. National Biog., L. 393.

⁴ "New England's Jonas Cast up at London," by Major John Child, London, 1647; 2 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., IV. 107.

"New England's Salamander Discovered," by Edward Winslow, London, 1647; 3 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., II. 130, 133.

"Captaine Sailes late Governour of Bermudas, Captaine Leveret, and Captaine Harding" were "all passengers in the ship."

He sailed from England on his return, in the autumn of 1647, arriving at the Bermudas in October of that year.

His settlement of the Island of Eleuthera has been before noted. He returned to the Bermudas in 1657, and was appointed, June 30, 1658, while he was again in England, Governor of Bermuda for the third time. From this office he was released January 12, 1662.

In 1669 he was appointed Governor of Carolina,¹ but he was then aged and feeble. Under date of March 4, 1671, the Council at Ashley River inform the Lords Proprietors of Carolina of the "decease of our grave and honourable Governor Colonel Wm. Sayle, who died of a consumption this day about noon, very much lamented by our people."² He was said to be "at least 80 years of age."³

His will, dated September 30, 1670, is recorded in Bermuda.⁴

THOMAS SMITH.

In 1641-2 Thomas Smith was Secretary to the Lord Admiral;⁵ in 1644, one of the Receivers of Reprisals;⁶ in 1645, one of the Collectors of Prize Goods.⁷

Capt. Wm. Smyth, in a letter⁸ dated September, 1645, to Sir Henry Vane, Jr., Treasurer of the Navy, mentions "my brother Thos. Smyth" and money to be paid "to my said brother, who is collector for Reprisal goods."

An ordinance sent down from the Lords, December 18, 1646, appointing Thomas Smith Commissioner of the Navy, was passed, August 26, 1647, by the House of Commons.⁹

¹ Cal. State Papers, Col. Series, VII. 32.

² *Ibid.*, VII. 169.

³ *Ibid.*, VII. 187.

⁴ Lefroy's Mem. of the Bermudas, II. 117.

⁵ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, XVII., XVIII.

⁶ *Ibid.*, XIX.

⁷ *Ibid.*, XXI.

⁸ *Ibid.*, XXI. 168.

⁹ Journal of the House of Commons, V. 18, 285.

George Dewy was recommended, November 22, 1652, to the Navy Commissioners by Lord Commissioner Lisle and others, for a purser's place in the Navy. His nephew, James Dewy, was then Secretary to Lord Commissioner Lisle. (Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, IV. 539.)

On March 14, 1649, John Sparrow was appointed by the Admiralty Committee to be joined with Thomas Smith as Collector of Prize Goods.¹ By an order of the Council of State, June 15, 1649, Thomas Smith and John Hill were removed from the office of Collectors.²

JOHN SPARROW.

Sir Thomas Honywood (and others) write from Markeshall, September 26, 1643, to Sir Thomas Barrington, that

“The Earl of Manchester writes for drums, colours, and other necessities, which we hope Major Sparrow by your direction has already supplied.”³

Major-General Browne, writing to the Committee of both kingdoms, September 7, 1644, from Abingdon, says:⁴—

“There came to us yesterday about 400 foot and one troop of horse from Essex commanded by Col. Sparrow.”

June 19, 1651, the Council of State appointed a Committee to give thanks to Mr. Sparrow and others, and to receive what further propositions they have to offer; and on the 25th the propositions brought in by Colonel Humfrey, Colonel Sparrow and others were approved.⁵

October 16, 1651, Colonels Owen Row, Humphreys, John Sparrow, and others were appointed to sit as a Court Martial.⁶

This was Colonel John Sparrow,⁷ son of John Sparrow, Esq., of Gestingthorpe, Co. Essex. He died in November, 1664, and was buried in Gestingthorpe.

March 14, 1649, the Admiralty Committee reported to the Council of State that John Sparrow should be appointed Collector of Prize Goods in place of John Hill, and on the following day he was so appointed by the Council.

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, I. 40, 51.

² *Ibid.*, I. 187.

³ Hist. MSS. Commission, 7th Report, 564.

⁴ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, XIX. 480.

⁵ *Ibid.*, III. 260, 267.

⁶ *Ibid.*, III. 479.

⁷ Morant's Essex, II. 278, 289; Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights, Harleian Soc. Pub., VIII. 213; Visitation of Essex, Part I., II., Harleian Soc. Pub., XIII. 492, XIV. 714, 715.

On the 24th of that month the Committee ordered that Sir Henry Vane report to the Council of State that John Sparrow, appointed by them to be joined with Thomas Smith, as Collector of Prize Goods, complains that he is hindered in his office by John Hill's continuing to act therein, and asks for a peremptory order for Hill to desist.¹

John Sparrow, of the Inner Temple, Esq., was one of the executors of the will of John Bolles.²

SAMUEL SPURSTOW.

William Spurstow, citizen and mercer of London, in his will,³ dated 20 September, 1644, probated 4 February, 1645, mentions among other children his son Samuel.

He is also mentioned in the will of Sir Robert Parkhurst, Knight and Alderman of London, dated 28 June, 1636, probated 22 February, 1636, the will of Henry Parkhurst, of Woodford, Essex, Esq., citizen and grocer of London, dated 31 December, 1639, probated 28 November, 1640, and the will of Thomas Wyn, of London, merchant, dated 29 March, 1644, probated 8 January, 1644.

For a pedigree of this family, see Visitation of London, Harleian Society's Publications, XVII. 259.

ARTHUR SQUIBB.

Arthur Squibb was a son of Arthur Squibb, who was one of the four tellers of the Exchequer, and at one time Clarenceux King of Arms.⁴

The House of Commons, April 29, 1643, appointed "*Arthur Squibb* the younger, Gentleman," Clerk of the Pells in place of Sir Edward Wardour, Knight, and Edward Wardour, Esq., who "have withdrawn themselves; to the great Disservice of

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, I. 39, 40, 51.

For query as to whether this John Sparrow was a member of the Suffolk branch of the family, or of the Essex or Staffordshire branch, see Notes and Queries, 7th Series, I. 509.

² See *ante*, p. 19. Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights, Harleian Soc. Pub., VIII. 214.

³ Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England, 1391, 1392; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, LII. 137, 138.

⁴ Noble's Hist. of the College of Arms, p. 238.

the Commonwealth.”¹ “Mr. Squibb also to attend” the Committee on the Treasury, nominated August 16, 1649, by the Council of State.²

Arthur Squibb, Jr., and others, April 5, 1650, were made Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents and managing the sequestered estates of Delinquents and Recusants.³

July 1, 1653. An order⁴ was made by Lord General Cromwell and the Council of State that the powers of the “Committee of Indemnity conferred by Parliament on Art. Squibb” and others, until this day be continued to November 1 next.

By order of the Council of State,⁵ July 28, 1653, Arthur Squibb was one of six to inquire into treasury affairs.

By order of the Council of State,⁶ September 16, 1653, Mr. Squibb was one of those

“to take care for the detecting and apprehending of Romish priests.”

The petition of Edm. Squibb⁷ to the Protector July 31, 1654, recites:—

“The late King 29 Jan. 1640 granted my brother, Art. Squibb, jun., of Westminster, the place of a teller of the Exchequer for life, which he has sold to me, 21 Feb. 1653-4. I beg ratification of my right, on the usual security.”

NICHOLAS WEST.

Nicholas West was one of those who signed the agreement, August 26, 1629, at Cambridge, England, with Saltonstall, Winthrop, and the rest “to pass the Seas, (under God’s protection,) to inhabit and continue in New England.”⁸

An order⁹ of the Committee for Scottish Affairs and the Committee at Goldsmith’s Hall was made, May 14, 1644, “that the treasurers give credit to Nich. West, Lord Manchester’s agent, for 500*l.* worth of arms,” etc.

¹ Journal of the House of Commons, III. 64.

² Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, I. 280. See *ibid.*, II. 418.

³ Cal. of the Committee for Compounding, I. 194.

⁴ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series, VI. 2.

⁵ *Ibid.*, VI. 55.

⁶ *Ibid.*, VI. 152.

⁷ *Ibid.*, VII. 272. See Pedigrees of Squibb in Hutchins’s Hist. of Dorset, I. 198, and The Genealogist, 1st Series, VI. 95.

⁸ Mem. Hist. of Boston, I. 100.

⁹ Cal. of the Committee for Compounding, I. 5.

An order¹ of the Committee for Advance of Money was passed, March 21, 1645, "on behalf of the New England captains, viz., Nath. Phillips, Rob. Sanders, Jos. Wells, Nich. West, Hugh Peters, and — Read, towards payment of their several arrears."

January 28, 1646, the House of Commons ordered that

"Major *Nicholas West* do forthwith give a sufficient Discharge to *John Weaver* Gentleman, for what Monies he . . . hath received of him for the Service of the Seven Associated Counties: And that the said Major *West* do not depart this Kingdom, until he hath put in his Accompt," and perfected it with the Committee of Accounts.²

December 5, 1651, Captain West³ is mentioned, and, August 1, 1659, a letter from Colonel West at Preston was read.⁴

THOMAS WESTROWE.

Thomas Westrowe was a member of Parliament. After Pride's Purge, the House of Commons resolved, October 17, 1651, that

"Mr *Thomas Westrow* be and is ordered to sit in the House, as a Member thereof."⁵

Carlyle, referring to a letter to Lord Wharton in which "Tom Westrow" is mentioned, says:⁶ —

"'Tom Westrow,' here accidentally named; once a well-known man, familiar to the Lord General and to men of worth and quality; now, as near as may be, swallowed forever in the Night-Empires; — is still visible, strangely enough, through one small chink, and recoverable into daylight as far as needfull. A Kentish man, a Parliament Soldier once, named in military Kent Committees; sat in Parliament too, 'recruiter' for Hythe, though at present in abeyance owing to scruples. Above all, he was the Friend of poor George Wither, stepson of the Muses; to whom in his undeserved distresses he lent beneficent princely sums; and who, in poor splayfooted doggerel, — very poor, but very grateful, pious, true, and on the whole noble, — preserves

¹ Cal. of the Committee for Advance of Money, I. 42.

² Journal of the House of Commons, V. 67.

³ *Ibid.*, VII. 48.

⁴ *Ibid.*, VII. 744.

⁵ *Ibid.*, VII. 27, 29.

⁶ Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, II. 288.

some adequate memory of him for the curious. By this chink Tom Westrow and the ancient figure of his Life, is still recoverable if needed. Westrow, we find by good evidence, did return to his place in Parliament ; — quitted it too, as Wither informs us, foreseeing the great Catastrophe ; and retired to country quiet, up the River at Teddington. Westrow and the others returned : Wharton continued to dubitate ; — and we shall here take leave of him.”

But before we take leave of Westrowe, let us quote a few of the lines penned in his memory by the “step-son of the Muses.”¹

“ Westrowe, that heretofore,
Was, to the *Widdow*, *Fatherless*, and *poor*,
A *Husband*, *Friend*, and *Father*, them to feed,
To cloath and harbor, in the time of need.
Westrowe, Gods faithfull *Almner* ; . . .
Westrowe is gone, and we remaining have
No more of *him*, but what is in his *Grave* : . .
Nor few, nor mean *Advantages* he had
Relating to this *life*, But, these were made
Of small account, with him ; and, used so,
As if with them, he little had to do,
Except, for others sakes : . . .
He therefore, let them pass, to be forgot ;
And, will not mention, what he prized not.
He, *living*, walk'd *upright*, in *crooked ways*,
And, chose the *best part*, in the *worst of days*. . .
Such, as did know him well, knew none to be
A *truer Friend*, or *better man* than *he*. . . .
His *Charity*, was large ; . . .
. thereby leave he shall,
More to his *childe*, then if he left him *all*. . . .
His *body*, was consumed, by the zeal
He bore to Gods *house*, and this *common-weal*,
(And, by foreseeing, that he might outlive,
The honour of that *Representative*
(Of which he was a *Member*, . . .
Tir'de out, with vain endeav'rings, he withdrew.
A *place* for his *retirement* he had chose,
Near to the Banks of *Thame*, where backward flows,

¹ “WESTROW Revived. A *Funerall Poem* without *Fiction*. Composed by Geo : Wither Esq. That God may be glorified in his *Saints* ; That the memory of *Thomas Westrow* Esq ; may be preserved, and that others by his exemplary *Life* and *Death* may be drawn to imitation of his *Vertues*. [A stanza to his memory and one to the Reader] London : Printed by F: Neile in Aldersgate-street : 1653.”

This poem in four cantos, containing more than 2500 lines, is reprinted in the Publications of the Spencer Society.

The *Tide* at highest, up against the stream ; . . .
 He was among the first, whose *knowing zeal*,
 Flamd out, to vindicate this *common-weal*
 From *thraldom* and *oppression* ; . . .
 Then he to withstand
 The *publick Fo*, was honor'd with *Command* ;
 Wherein, he ventur'd not his *life* alone,
 Without that profit, which by many a one
 Was aim'd at, and enjoy'd) but *lent*, and *gave*,
 And, wasted his *Estate*, to gard, and save
 The *Publique Interest*, without a *prayre*
 Exhibited, or *temporall repair*.
 Unsought for, (as I verily beleieve)
 He, afterward, the honor did receive
 Of *supream trust* ; and, without cause of blame,
 According to his powre, discharg'd the same ; . . .
 And, though the *Author*, of the *History*
 Of *Independents*, hath injuriously
 (Among his other Leazings) added him
 Unto his lying *Catalogue*, of them
 Who, to the damage of the *common-weal*,
 By their *Commands*, *Gifts*, *Offices*, or *spoil*,
 Inriched, and aloft advanced be.
 From *poore estates*, and from a *low degree* ;
 On him, that sticks not, but, reflects disgrace
 Apparently, upon that *Liers* face.
 For, to all those, who knew him, tis well known,
 That, with a large estate, by birth his own,
 He was indow'd. His *Mother*, yet, in *Kent*,
 Survives ;
 They, will not much mistake therein, who shall
 This Isle, Great BEDLAM, now Great BRITAIN call."

Mr. R. C. WINTHROP, Jr., said : —

As one of the few remaining members who have long been more or less identified with the communication and annotation of material of the colonial period, I may be allowed to consider it not inappropriate that the first paper read to this Society in its new building should have been a valuable contribution to early colonial history, a field which Mr. Hassam has made his own. Not to be outdone by him chronologically, I venture to produce from the unpublished Winthrop Papers a little document, preserved probably by accident, but intimately associated with domestic life in Boston a few years after its settlement. While the subject of

it may seem trivial, the particulars therein given undoubtedly throw light upon the prices of skilled labor then prevailing and the substitutes for currency then in use.

It consists of a tailor's bill endorsed by Governor Winthrop and covering work done for himself, his wife, three of his younger sons, then under age, and eight or nine persons in his employment whom he seems to have clothed as well as fed.¹ The materials used were undoubtedly supplied by him; but the charges, whether by the day or by the piece, are not as moderate as they might seem to readers who are unaware that the value of money in the reign of Charles I. is estimated by the best authorities as from eight to ten times greater than at the present day.

	£	s	d
Item for M ^r Adam one sute of aparell —	0.	4.	0
Item for Mathay Watters ² a Coote —	0.	1.	2
Item for one dayes worke for [<i>illegible</i> ³] of the Chamber —	0.	1.	0
It for M ^r Adam a westcoote —	0.	0.	10
It for M ^r Adam a sute —	0.	3.	6
It for M ^r Adam a wescoote —	0.	0.	10
It for 2 men 2 wescootes —	0.	2.	0
It for John Sambrock ⁴ a geirken —	0.	2.	0

¹ The year 1895 witnessed the explosion of the time-honored tradition that Governor Winthrop's only New England home, aside from his farm in Charlestown, was the house in which he died, near the site of the Old South Church. In a communication to the Colonial Society of Massachusetts in April of that year, Mr. Frederick Lewis Gay clearly showed that the Governor moved thither as late as 1643, in consequence of pecuniary reverses, having previously owned and occupied a much larger establishment close to what is now State Street, between Congress and Kilby streets. See 2 Proceedings, vol. xi. pp. 185-187.

² In a letter from the Governor to his wife, dated September 9, 1630, he mentions the death in New England of "old Waters of Nayland." This Matthew or Martha may have been one of his children. See hereafter.

³ So far as this word can be deciphered, it suggests the name of a housemaid.

⁴ Under date of June 22, 1633, Edward Howes wrote from England to John Winthrop, Jr.: "There is a pretty youth, brother to Sarah your sister Feakes maid, that hath much desired to spend his dayes in New England. He is a pretty good clarke and, as I heare, hath lived a yeare or two with a Common law Attorney. This youth (his name is John Sandbrooke) my master thought good to prefer him to your wortheie father, to whom he is bound for five yeares."

⁴ Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. vi. p. 489. Nearly five years later (April 30, 1638) Sandbrook himself wrote the Governor a long letter, printed in 5 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. i. pp. 256-259. He had then been some months on Sable Island, and requests (in a postscript) "a Bible, a quire of paper & some sealeing wax," adding, "Blessed be God, our stomachs can digest seales, gulls, foxes, owle, and such

	£	s	d
It for Josias firmin ¹ a sute —	0.	3.	6
It for himsele a sute —	0.	4.	6
It for Josias firmin a payer of breches —	0.	1.	2
It for your Worship a payer of stockings —	0.	1.	2
It for M ^r Steaven a westcoote —	0.	1.	2
It for William freman ² a Coote —	0.	2.	0
It for John Sambrocke a Coote —	0.	2.	0
It for M ^r Adam and M ^r Deane each of them a payer of mitten —	0.	1.	0
It for Henry Kinsbury ³ a sute —	0.	4.	6
It for William freman a wescoote —	0.	1.	0
It for John Sambrocke a payer of breches —	0.	1.	8
It for Josias ffyrmin a sute —	0.	3.	6
It for mending of his Worshipes Cap —	0.	0.	6
It for mending M ^r Adams breches —	0.	0.	3
It for M ^r Adam and M ^r Deane 2 wescoots —	0.	1.	8
It for Mathay Watters a payer of bodys [stays] —	0.	1.	0
It for Josias ffyrmin a payer of sliuers [sleeves] —	0.	0.	6
It for Robart Scarlit ⁴ a sute —	0.	3.	0
It for the ffrenchman a payer of breches —	0.	1.	6
It for M ^r Deane a sute an Coote —	0.	5.	6
It for Mathay Watters a sute —	0.	2.	4
It for 2 dayes and a halfe worke for your wife —	0.	2.	6
It for M ^r Deane a payer of mittens —	0.	0.	6
It for your Worship a mufe —	0.	0.	6
It for your wife a mufe —	0.	0.	6
It for your Worship a wescoote —	0.	0.	10
It for Allen the frenchman a sute —	0.	3.	6

meat as y^e Lord is pleased to provide for us." These two letters enable us to approximate the date of this tailor's bill. "John Sambrock" could not have reached Boston before the autumn of 1633, and had left there before the autumn of 1637.

¹ A Josiah Firmin is mentioned by Savage as having been in Winthrop's service.

² No William Freeman of this period is mentioned by Savage, but I incline to think he may have been a son of Edmund Freeman, who came out in 1635, aged 45, and from whom there are two unpublished letters to Governor Winthrop, one relating to the purchase of a cow for Roger Williams early in 1636.

³ Henry Kingsbury came in Winthrop's fleet and was long in his service, removing in 1638 to Ipswich. He was probably son or nephew of "our honest neighbour Goodman Kingsbury" alluded to in a letter to Winthrop from Rev. Henry Jacie, May 5, 1629. See 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. vi. pp. 452-454.

⁴ One Robert Scarlet was sentenced to be whipped at Salem, in 1635, for running away from his master, but whether his master was Governor Winthrop does not appear. See Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England, vol. iv. p. 35.

	£	s	d
It for Joshua ¹ a sute —	0.	3.	6
It for John Tinker ² a payer of sliuers —	0.	0.	6
It for John Tinker a payer of briches —	0.	1.	6
It for the ffrenchboy a sute	0.	3.	0
It for Josias ffyrmin a sute —	0.	3.	6
It for footing a payer of stocking for John Tinker —	0.	0.	6
It for mending of his breiches —	0.	0.	3
Somme —	3.	19.	4

Receaved in p^{te} of this bill one peck of salt a quart of trayne oyle 3 thousen of eallwives 3 pound of butter and 8 pound of leade.

The foregoing is in a neat but distinctly masculine handwriting, which I have failed to identify. The writer was evidently a novice in rendering accounts, as he omits his own name and all dates whatsoever, though his sum total is accurate. The endorsement was unquestionably written by Governor Winthrop, and appears to be “ffamilye Bill,” but the first word is indistinct. The paper is a half-sheet, measuring about thirteen inches by eight, the water-mark being an irregular shield with a cinquefoil in the middle of it.

With this manuscript I found a slip of paper evidently torn from an account-book, endorsed by Governor Winthrop, “Jo. Tinker Bill 1639,” which, as will be seen, relates to Tinker’s expenditure in London:—

Dr My Mr Jo. Winthrop, Esq ^r :—			
ffor Linen, cloth, twine, and other comodities bought, &	1d	s	d
other monies lide out & expended in his busines —	11.	18.	6

¹ The youngest of the Governor’s children was named Joshua, but he was an infant at the time of his father’s death in 1649. The Joshua of this bill must have been a servant.

² Published accounts of John Tinker are misleading, as he is often described as of Windsor, Conn., in 1643, and then of Boston. In point of fact he was here much earlier, and was sent to England in 1639 on private business for Governor Winthrop. See his own description of his voyage in 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. vii. Returning to Boston in 1640, he removed for a while to Connecticut, came back to Massachusetts to help found the towns of Groton and Lancaster, but ultimately fixed himself in New London, where he became a prominent person. Oct. 23, 1648, Stephen Day wrote from Cambridge to John Winthrop, Jr., to ask that a lot of land at Pequot might be granted to one “Mr Homan,” on the ground that his daughter Alice was to marry John Tinker. Day is styled “the earliest printer in the English colonies in America,” and he certainly was one of the worst spellers, witness the following passage: “After my deutie and sarves remembered to youer worshep and mestres Wantrop, thaes ar to intret that you will be plased to accomadat Mr Homan with a lott. Sur, youer man John is to mare his dauter. Sur, the man will com uere comfortabele, for he sales his lot wall here and hath catel all rede.” 5 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. i. p. 364.

	ld	s	d
for 2 firkins of suet ¹ —	2.	16.	0
for 2 boxes of Candles waying 7 ^{d^{uz}} 10 ^{li} — at 5 ^s 8 ^d p duzn ² —	5.	1.	1
for 2 boxes —	0.	3.	8
for a porter to cary y ^m —	0.	0.	10
for y ^e fraite of the pack —	0.	10.	0
	20.	10.	1
A pcell of shews sent —	5.	8.	0
Rec ^d mony for 32 ^{li} of beaver at 9 ^s p 1 ^l —	14.	8.	0
Mony on M ^r Rainsforde bill —	9.	5.	0

On the back is what appears to be a cancelled memorandum of several previous payments to wit: —

M ^r Lokier, minester, for mony borrowed —	150.	0.	0
M ^r Merideth, hosier, ffor a pcell of ware bought of him —	11.	12.	0
M ^r Hutchinson, linendraper, for a pcell of linen ware bought of him —	53.	5.	0
M ^r Andros, haberdasher, for a pcell of ware bought of him —			

[*torn*]

John Tinker seems to have been one of the first to suspect the dishonesty of Governor Winthrop's steward, James Luxford, and when the news of the latter's misconduct reached London, in 1640, Tinker's letters exhibit great devotion to the interests of his employer. Together with later letters of his to John Winthrop, Jr., they are to be found in 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. vii.

During the meeting informal remarks were made by MESSRS. GEORGE B. CHASE, GAMALIEL BRADFORD, SAMUEL F. MC CLEARY, EDMUND F. SLAFTER, WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, EDWARD G. PORTER, JAMES B. THAYER, ALBERT B. HART, T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JAMES F. RHODES, HENRY W. HAYNES, SAMUEL A. GREEN, CHARLES C. SMITH, and the PRESIDENT.

A new serial of the Proceedings, comprising the record of the January and February meetings, was on the table, ready for distribution at this meeting.

¹ In view of the difference in the value of money, this was very costly suet, but the writing is clear.

² This item is obscure. At the price named his two boxes would have contained a little over twenty-one dozen candles.